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VOL. LIX.—NO. 95. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9.086

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.



Port Almanac—January 13.

Sun Rises	7.09 A M
Sun Sets	5 09 P M
Day's Length	10 h 00 m
High Water at Southport	2 35 A M
High Water at Wilmington	4.18 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 13.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 35°; 8 p. m., 41°; maximum, 48°; minimum, 34°; mean, 41°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, .01.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 12—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 4.2 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina — Threatening rain in western portions at night; northeasterly to easterly winds.

OUTLINES.

A bill was introduced in the Senate fixing the term of fourth-class postmasters at four years. —— One prisoner was shot at Havana yesterday for the crime of rebellion, and two more will be shot to-day for the same crime. —— On account of his pronounced position towards free silver, Mr. Wm. P. St. John was dropped from the Board of Directors of the Second National Bank, New York city. —— The Columbia Company's powder mill, near Pittsburg, Pa., exploded, killing several persons. —— The Monetary Convention met in Indianapolis and elected E O. Stanard, of St. Louis, temporary chairman. —— Mark Hanna is on the verge of a break down. —— At Albany N. Y., Tommy West, of Boston, was given the decision in a boxing contest with Charley Thompson, of Minneapolis; Solly Smith, of Los Angeles, and Tommy White, of Chicago, fought to a draw before the Bohemian Sporting Club, of New York city. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1½@2 per cent., last loan a 1½ per cent., closing offered at 1½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling 7 5 16c; Southern flour dull but steady—common to fair extra $3 30@3 65; good to choice $3 75@4 05; wheat—spot dull and firm, free on board 98¼c, ungraded red 79@99c; corn—spot fairly active and firmer. No 2 29@29¼c at elevator and 30@30¼c afloat; rosin steady—strained common to good $1 70@1 72½; spirits turpentine quiet at 27½@28c.

Last year 350,000 immigrants landed in this country, making a total of something over 18,000,000 that have come since 1820.

According to the New York *World* almanac, McKinley's plurality was 603,514. Considering the amount of money expended this plurality cost several dollars a head.

It was all right for the gold Democrats to celebrate Jackson's day, but when in doing so they posed as national Democrats they exhibited an amazing amount of gall.

We are under obligations to the Baltimore *Sun* for its almanac of 1897, which contains much valuable information intelligently condensed and conveniently arranged for reference.

The Ohio Miners' Union is threatening a strike, which if it comes will involve 70,000 men and mean roughness for the coal burners in the West who are supplied from these mines.

The St. Louis *Republic* boasts of a Missourian who is possessed of a beard nine feet long. When it comes to growing hair it is not easy to get away with the thoroughbred Missourian.

Mr. McKinley is going to dodge those 13,000 Ohio patriots who want office by announcing that he will let the Congressmen and Senators select the Federal officials. That means trouble for the Solons.

Mr. Pingree, of Michigan, is trying the experiment of running the office of Governor of Michigan and Mayor of Detroit at the same time. Mr. Pingree is a double-barrelled Michigander who doesn't underrate his own capacity.

There is a movement in the Missouri Legislature to abolish the fee system of paying officers in that State. In some offices, where there is little to do that requires more than ordinary ability, the fees run from $10,000 to $25,000 a year. The fee system is a standing temptation to extortion and dishonesty.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Mayor Pennoyer, of Portland, Oregon, has returned one half of his $5,000 salary into the treasury of the city because he thinks $2,500 is enough for a town of that size to pay the man who does the honors for it. This is very clever on the part of Mr. Pennoyer, but the example is not likely to become contagious.

Governor Black, of New York, has informed the doorkeeper of the Capitol that he can open the door himself without the assistance of the doorkeeper. A man who was matter of fact enough while in Congress to send his soiled linen home under frank to be cleansed, wouldn't mind sawing his own wood.

Some people think the Kansas Legislature was unduly excited over the microbe business when it passed an act abolishing the custom of kissing of the Bible in legal proceedings, but they should remember that the Kansas microbe is quite large and numerous.

Herr Roindell, the public executioner of Germany, surfeited with the honors and content with the emoluments of his office, is about to retire. There are hundreds of applicants for the job of terminating other people's existence at $37 a head and travelling expenses.

The Texas rangers, a company of whom are serving in Cuba, are making it lively for Weyler's fellows. A few days ago they pounced on 300 of them, made 'em double quick it and captured a train loaded with sundries.

Out West they are burning corn and in some parts of Louisiana the farmers are buying it to haul home to eat and feed stock. In one little town there is money enough deposited by farmers to by 35,000 bushels.

Gen. Gomez is said to have made a proposition to Spain that if she will recognize Cuba's independence, Cuba will pay her an indemnity of $200,000,000, otherwise the festivities will proceed in the usual way.

The New York State house which was originally calculated to cost $4,000,000, has cost $23,000,000, and isn't finished yet. There must have been some pretty fat picking in that job.

Go Li, a festive Chinaman who was living in Philadelphia, got tired of that go slow town the other day and migrated to a warmer climate by cutting his throat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE—The World.
FOR SALE—Wil. Gas Light stock.
THE SOUTHERNER—Printer wanted.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

AGENTS—Wanted.
T. F. BAGLEY—Cottage for rent.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Mr. John Sewell, a highly respected citizen of Jacksonville, N. C., died Monday morning of pneumonia.

— The latest news received here from Rev. Dr. Huske is that his condition is extremely critical. Rev. Dr. Carmichael went to Fayetteville yesterday to visit him.

—The State farm at Castle Hayne has been abandoned and Superintendent Leazer is now at that place, having the the implements, etc., removed to the farm near Wadesboro.

— Lucy Armstrong and Emeline Fisher, two colored damsels, were before "Squire" McGowan yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct, but were let off upon payment of the costs.

— An "extra" issued by the Lumberton *Robesonian* announces that the proprietor will get out a paper this week. All the files of the paper were burned, and Mr. McDiarmid will be thankful to his friends for copies of the *Robesonian* for the past 26 years.

— The remains of the late Edward W. Moore, who died in New York city last Saturday reached the city last night at 5.45 o'clock on the A. C. L. train. The funeral will be from the Lodge at Oakdale this morning at 10.30 o'clock.

— Governor Russell must have appreciated very highly the reception tendered him by the Capital Club last night. The *News and Observer* makes the surprising statement that "this is the first reception that the club has ever given to a Governor of the State upon his inauguration."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. A. C. McKinnon, of Maxton, was here yesterday.

— Mr. Bruce Williams, of Burgaw, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. T. A. Lyon, of Greensboro, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. R. P. Hinton, of Jacksonville, was in the city yesterday.

— Miss McDaniel, of Norfolk, Va., is in the city, visiting Miss Alice Green.

— Mr. Thos. Hayes, of Rocky Point, was in the city yesterday, making business calls.

— Mr. Jackson Stanland, of Shallotte, was among the visitors to the city yesterday.

— Messrs. A. H. Adams and R. O. Burton, of Raleigh, were registered here yesterday.

— Mr. C. S. Primrose, business manager of the "World Company," was in the city yesterday.

— W. T. Dortch, Esq., of the law firm of Allen and Dortch, Goldsboro, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. R. W. McKeithen, a "true blue" Democrat of Brunswick county, was here yesterday on business.

— Messrs. N. A. Currie and O. L. Clark, prominent business men of Clarkton, were registered here yesterday.

— Dr. L. W. Robinson, whom the STAR numbers among its regular readers at Wallace, was a visitor in this office yesterday.

— Mr. C. E. Blount, of Wilson, has accepted the position of manager in the department store of J. H. Rehder & Co. His family will move to the city about March 10th.

— Rev. Dr. Peschau was in the city yesterday on his way from Sumter, S. C., to Rochester, N. Y. He left last evening by train on the A. C. L. A number of his old friends went to the depot to see him off.

— Mr. J. W. Fries, wife and daughter, of Salem, were among yesterday's hotel registrations. Mr. Fries is the receiver of the North State Improvement Company and is here to appear before Judge Simonton to-morrow.

— Among the numerous arrivals yesterday were Messrs. W. M. Powell, Hub; W. H. Freeman, Verona; J. W. Cotton, Jr., Rocky Mount; Fred Bonitz, Goldsboro; Mark Floyd, Nichols, S. C.; J. D. and M. C. Smith, Bug Hill; E. A. Muse, Laurinburg; C. D. McGowen, Willard; Thos. S. Evans, Marlville.

Death of Mrs. John Kent Brown.

The following telegram, which will convey sadness to many, was received by the STAR last night from Washington, D. C., dated January 12, viz.:

Mrs John Kent Brown died here yesterday. The body will reach Wilmington Thursday at 5 45 p. m. Funeral from St. James' Church Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The deceased was the adopted daughter of the late Dr. Wm E Freeman and wife of the late John Kent Brown, Esq civil engineer and real estate agent in this city for a number of years. Mrs. Brown was born and reared in Wilmington, but of late years has resided in Washington, D. C. Two sons, Dr. Mortimer H. Brown, of Louisville, Ky., and Allen Brown, Esq., of Washington, D. C., and a daughter, Miss LuBell Brown, are left to mourn her loss.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—201 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 3 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—593 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 81 bbls rosin, 19 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—85 bales cotton, 31 casks spirits turpentine, 47 bbls rosin, 89 bbls tar, 15 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Driver—19 casks spirits turpentine, 73 bbls rosin, 142 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 878 bales; spirits turpentine, 60 casks; rosin, 151 bbls; tar, 203 bbls; crude turpentine, 15 bbls.

Grand Lodge of Masons.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina is in session at Raleigh. This is the 110th annual communication of this order, the birth of which dates back, in this State, to 1787. There are now 290 lodges in the State, with a membership of about 11,000. The following delegates from this city left yesterday for Raleigh, viz: Mr. H. H. Munson, of St. John's Lodge No. 1; Mr. W. B. McKoy, of Wilmington Lodge No. 319, and Prof. M. C. S. Noble and M. S. Willard, Esq., of Orient Lodge No. 395 Capt. Stirling F. Craig, representing Pattagoras Lodge No. 249, of Southport, passed through the city on his way to Raleigh.

Fire at Masonboro.

The home of Mr. Jno. G. Wagner, of Masonboro, narrowly escaped destruction by fire last Friday. A spark ignited the shingle-roof, which burned rapidly, but with the assistance of one or two visiting neighbors the fire was extinguished after a considerable part of the roof was burned, together with some clothing in the attic. The STAR regrets to learn that there was no insurance.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

Stockholders' Meeting—President's Report—Board of Directors Elected.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Atlantic National Bank was held in the directors' room of the bank yesterday afternoon. Eight hundred and eighty-four out of twelve hundred and fifty shares were represented in person or by proxy. Maj. Graham Daves, of Newbern, acted as chairman of the meeting and Mr. Jas. D. Woodroe secretary.

The President made the following report:

"To the stockholders of the Atlantic National Bank: The published statements to the comptroller of the currency of your bank reveals the condition of the books of your institution. It has been the policy of the directors which you have elected in the past, to carry nothing on the books of the bank as a resource from which the bank cannot realize the full book value. If at any time the value of a security appears to be doubtful, it has been immediately charged to profit and loss account. During the year ending December 31st, 1896, the net profits of your institution amounted to $18 009 95. Out of this amount stockholders have been paid two dividends of three per cent. each, amounting to $7 500, the surplus account has been increased $10 000 and the balance of $409 95 remains in the undivided profit accounts. During the year the bank's deposits, collection and exchange business have increased.

"The directors of the bank invite the hearty co-operation of all stockholders in the management of the institution. We desire that every stockholder should feel at perfect liberty to make any inquiry of the directors concerning the bank's affairs. The directors would thank any stockholder for his counsel or advice at any time. Every stockholder has it in his power to increase the value of his stock by helping to increase the business of the bank by making timely suggestions to the management. It is to be hoped that no stockholder will ever lose an opportunity of helping himself by helping his bank."

On motion of Mr. W. A. French the report of the President was received and ordered spread on the minutes.

The old Board of Directors were unanimously elected to serve during the ensuing year as follows: J. W. Norwood, D. L. Gore, S. P. McNair, Sam'l Bear, Jr., W. C. Coker, G. A. Norwood, W. E. Springer, C. W. Worth, E. J. Powers, H. L. Vollers, P. L. Bridgers.

The managers of election and the committee on proxies were Jas. S Worth, I. W. Solomon and R. W. Wallace.

"THE WORLD."

At the Opera House Friday and Saturday Evenings.

The well known spectacular drama, "The World," with its magnificent scenery and novel and startling mechanical effects will be presented at the Opera House Friday and Saturday nights, with a special Saturday afternoon matinee. As a melodrama "The World" has no superiors and few equals. It is a play abounding in strong situations and startling climaxes, and while full of sensational features it is at no time overdrawn. The story is a probable one and the plot is skillfully developed and has a strong vein of comedy interwoven. From the rising of the curtain until the closing scene there is not one dull moment; the interest is kept up to a point which is exciting from first to last. The scenery, of which five entire acts are carried, is all new. Among the principal scenes are the "Harbor of Naples," the Lunatic Asylum" with its revolving walls and beautiful panorama, the sinking of a ship in mid ocean, and the great "Raft" scene, which is startlingly realistic. The favorite romantic actor will be seen in his original creation of Harry Ellison and will be supported by a strong company.

Seats on sale at Gerken's to-morrow.

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

Stockholders Meet and Re-Elect the Old Board of Directors—Other Officers Re-Elected.

The stockholders of the National Bank of Wilmington held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon, after which the directors of the bank met.

President Jno. S. Armstrong and Cashier F. R. Hawes presented their reports as to the condition of the bank. The reports were accepted and approved.

The old Board of Directors was reelected, as follows: Hugh McRae, Geo. R. French, Wm. Calder, J. H. Chadbourn, Jr., Gabriel Holmes, W. E Worth, Jno. S. Armstrong, J. G. L. Gieschen, Wm. Gilchrist, Chas. E. Borden and C. W. Yates.

Directly after the meeting of the stockholders the directors met and elected Jno. S. Armstrong president, Wm. Calder and Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., vice presidents, and F. R. Hawes cashier.

Hon. Cyrus B. Watson.

Hon. Cyrus B. Watson, the gubernatorial nominee of the North Carolina Democracy in the last campaign, is in the city on business connected with the decree regarding the sale of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. If Mr. Watson ever felt any disappointment at not being elected Governor, his countenance shows no traces of it now. He is the same robust man as before his nomination. It is but repeating what was indisputably claimed by his friends and supporters during the campaign, that a purer man, morally and politically, never entered the field of politics.

A Child Abandoned.

A white male infant was left by unknown parties at the front door of Mrs. Julia A. Strickland's residence, on Queen street, about half past 9 o'clock Monday night. A note pinned on the clothing of the child read as follows: "Mrs. Anna, I will give you this baby; one month old to day." Mrs. Strickland says she will keep the infant.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

TILESTON SCHOOL BUILDING.

A Generous Act of Trustees of the Estate of the Late Mrs. Mary Hemenway, of Boston.

The school committees of this city have secured from the trustees of the late Mrs. Mary Hemenway, of Boston, Mass., the free use of the Tileston School building and grounds.

This generous act on the part of the trustees of her estate, is but in keeping with and in continuation of the benevolent and philanthropic spirit which Mrs. Hemenway, for so many years, manifested towards our people, and every citizen interested in the cause of popular education will rejoice at this valuable addition to our public school facilities.

The Tileston will be occupied next Monday by the advanced classes from the Hemenway and Union Schools.

A North Carolina Artist.

The following is clipped from the Washington *Evening Star* and is a merited compliment to Mrs. M. McD. Williams, a rising North Carolina artist:

Mrs. Williams, of North Carolina, one of Mr. Fisher's pupils, has recently painted a piece of tapestry called "Love and Music," which has been admired by all who have seen it.

A gentleman of this city was recently in Faison, the home of Mrs. Williams, and had the pleasure of examining some of her portrait painting. The portraits of Rev. P. McIntire and Mr. I. R. Faison he pronounces exceptionally good, being nearly perfectly in feature, expression and coloring. Mrs. Williams has painted a number of other portraits said to be equally worthy of praise.

SENATORIAL QUESTION.

Populists Still Unable to Agree—An Ultimatum from the Majority Caucus Rejected by the Bolters.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, Jan. 12—The two committees of both factions of Populist legislators met this evening to try and arrange an amicable settlement whereby they could be united. The following ultimatum was submitted by the committee of the majority caucus to the bolters: "As fellow Populists we extend the right hand of fellowship and invite the return of such as are willing to be governed by the action of the Populist caucus on all matters. It seems that you indicate conditions as to your return that are without party precedent, and if accepted by any organization would be fatal to the same. The Senatorial question being of vital importance, we feel that we should not make an exception of that, and can only consent to such action as a majority of our body may taken when we are again united."

Chairman McCaskey, of the bolting caucus, said after receiving the ultimatum: "We will not return unless the condition imposed by us is accepted. We will not be governed by the action of the caucus. The majority of our caucus hold to the same opinion."

McCaskey said Russell's message was Populistic enough for all Populists.

BRIGHTER FOR CUBA.

Fitz. Lee Says He Is Convinced That Spain Cannot Put Down the Insurrection.

Representative H. D. Money, who has just returned from Cuba, where he went to investigate the condition of affairs himself, is quoted in the New York *Journal* of the 11th as giving utterance to the following:

"At the very outset I will say that everything I saw and heard taught me that Spain is unable to cope with this insurrection. She will never put it down; Spain will never end this war with victory to herself.

"This is also the opinion of Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, and he has heretofore expressed it to Secretary Olney. He has told the Secretary of State that the insurrectionists, whether soon or late, were bound to succeed. The last thing Gen. Fitzhugh said to me as I left Havana was:

"Please see Secretary Olney and tell him that to-day I am more firmly convinced than ever that Spain cannot put down the insurrection, and that every day it continues means a loss of life and property, without the remotest encouragement of any final Spanish success. As I long since told him, the insurrection will succeed. My judgment to that effect receives daily confirmation.

"Yesterday I saw Secretary Olney and communicated to him Gen. Lee's message. I am not permitted, however, to make public Mr. Olney's comments."

— There was no police court yesterday, Mayor W. N. Harriss being absent from the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

10 SHARES OF STOCK WILMINGTON GAS Light Company.
WANTED, $1,000 on a good 8 per cent. investment.
THOS. F. BAGLEY, Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate.
jan 13 3t

OPERA HOUSE.
Friday and Saturday, Jan. 15 and 16.
SPECIAL SATURDAY MATINEE
The great sensational melodrama,
The World.
Supported by J. Z. LITTLE and a strong company.
The acme of stage realism. A magnificent production for scenery and mechanical effects.
See the sinking ship. See the raft scene. See the harbor of Naples. See the gorgeous moonlit panorama. See the moving wall. jan 13 3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ACROSTIC.

MOWERS.
URNS.
REAPERS.
CASTINGS.
HINGES.
IRON.
SPIKES.
OVENS.
NAILS.

J. W. Murchison,
Orton Building,
Wilmington, N. C.
dec 31 tf

We Are Headquarters
And The Largest Dealers in the State for
School Books,
adopted by the counties of North Carolina.
Merchants will find our discounts liberal, and will save freight and time by sending their orders to us.
We carry a large stock of
Blank Books and Office Supplies,
bought from first hands for cash and we guarantee lowest prices.
Sole Agents for Remington Standard Typewriters, and Edison's Mimeograph and Supplies.
Send for price list.
C. W. Yates & Co.
117 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
jan 10 tf

Shoes For The Boys.



Boys are apt to be hard on Shoes, but we have the Shoes adapted to rough usage. One pair of our youth's Kangaroo Calf Lace Shoes at $1.25, or a pair of our "Little Dude" Shoes at $1.25 will convince you that for economy we have the Shoe. Be sure and see them before purchasing elsewhere.
Geo. R. French & Sons.
nov 22 tf

CUT PRICES AT
MERCER & EVANS.



We want feet to fit our SHOES. All sizes. If you've got a pair we wish you'd bring them to us. We don't see how we are going to get rid of this large stock of good wearing and excellent fitting Shoes unless you do. New lines are being added constantly, and prices are cut to the lowest point.
Respectfully,
Mercer & Evans,
jan 7 tf 115 Princess street.

Printer Wanted.
STATE TERMS AND ABILITY. MUST BE sober, able to set advertisements and make up forms. Address
THE SOUTHERNER, Tarboro, N. C.
jan 13 1t

L. H. Peterson and Henry McLean,
THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call.
Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT,
dec 20 1t No. 11 South Front street.

January Offerings.

Winter will soon be gone and Spring Goods MUST find space on our shelves.

For the above reason we are offering some special values in Winter wear. The cut in prices represent a saving of

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

LADIES' & MISSES' JACKETS
At a discount of 25 per cent. from regular price.

GENTS' UNDERWEAR (RED).
All Wool Scarlet Shirts worth $1.50 each for 75c each. See window display.

ALL REMNANTS
Of Dress Goods, Laces, Linens, Carpet, &c., at 20 per cent. discount.

AGENTS FOR
Warner's Corsets, R. and G. Corsets, Thompson's Glove Fitting Corsets, C-B-A-la Spirite Corsets, Her Majesty's Corsets.

CORSETS, FRENCH WOVEN.
Do you wear an 18, 26, 27 or 29 Corsets? We are offering the above sizes in a special line at 35 cents pair.

ALL WOOL BLANKETS 11-4.
A special lot of large size Blankets for $3.00 pair.

CURTAIN MUSLINS.
We are offering a special value in Muslin at 10c yd.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
For Centimeri's Kid Gloves, Foster's Kid Gloves, Cluze's Lamb Kid Gloves, Jaros' Underwear, Lucerne's Underwear, Travis's Underwear.

Exclusive Agents for
Richard Hudnut's Toilet Requisites.
A. D. BROWN,
Successor to BROWN & RODDICK,
No. 29 North Front St.
jan 10 tf

A big Stock of Goods

FOR SALE at a price, and that price a good deal less than cost on a good many things. The firm of Braddy & Gaylord, of Wilmington's Big Racket Store, is on the eve of dissolving copartnership, and they are very anxious to raise a large amount of money. The store will be continued on by one of the old firm, and the other one will go to the city of New York and open up a store there. At this present time we are very anxious to raise a large amount of cash money, and for that purpose we cut our entire stock of goods. We need the money and you need the goods. We will sell a great deal of our stock for less than cost.

Good Umbrellas, worth 60c, now at 45c. Our good Gloria Umbrellas, worth $1.00, now at 80c.

Men's Suits of black and blue Cheviot, worth $6 00, now at 4 50. Fine heavy Wool Suits, worth $8 00, now 6 00. Very nice Clay Worsted, worth $10 00, now 7 85. Overcoats worth $7.00, now 4 75. Men's wool Under Shirts, worth 60c, now 43c. Ladies' Knit Under Shirts, worth 25c, now 17c. Boys' Under Pants and Shirts from 12c to 25c each. Women's Combination Suits, worth 50c, now at 43c. Children's Combination Suits, worth 35c now at 29c.

Ladies' fine Merino Under Vests, worth 50c, now at 44c.

Girls' check Tam O'Shanter Caps with 2 quills at 14c each, worth 25c. Ladies' Sailor Hats at 9c. Ladies' Trimmed Hats in felt and straw at almost half price. A good Hat trimmed for 50, 75c and $1.00. We trim all Hats free of cost to you if you buy the Hat and material from us.

A job lot of Cloaks to close at half price.

We are cutting staple goods. Our 1 yard heavy White Homespun, worth 5c, now 4¼c. Our Sea Island, 1 yard wide, beautiful goods, cheap at 5c, now 4¼c. Our Bed Tick worth 10c, now 7c. 1 yard wide Bleaching, worth 6c, now 4¼c. 36 inches double-fold Tricots, worth 12½c, now 8½c. Fruit of the Loom, 1 yard, worth 8c, now 6½c. Lace Curtains worth 60c, now 44c. Our 20c Jeans now 14c; our 10c Jeans now at 7c. Shoes of all kinds to close at a price.

We want money, and to get it we will sell you big values. We must have the cash, and for it we will sell lots of our goods for less than cost.

You will find what we say to be true if you will call to see us within 20 days.

We are at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton Hotel.

Braddy & Gaylord, Props.
Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

P. S.—All parties that have accounts with us, we would be glad to have them settle up, as we want to close all of the partnership books. jan 10 tf

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,
No. 9 North Front St.

Jackets and Blankets

Prices Reduced. Profit Yours.

WE BEGIN WITH THE JACKETS.

Not one of the hundreds of handsome up-to-date Garments escapes the price-pruner's knife. Profits go aglimmering and in many instances cost is lost sight of. There's just this about it, the stock is going to be reduced and we invite every woman in this community who has the most remote idea of making a cloak purchase this season to be first on the ground. The pick and choose is worth something.

Former Price $7.50 to $10.00, Now $5.00.
Former Price $10.50 to 15.00, Now $7.50.
Former Price $15,00 to 22.50, Now $10.00.

25 Per Cent. Discount on Our Blankets.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,
Sole Agents for Butterick's Patterns and W. B. Corsets. dec 13 tf

GREETING.

At the beginning of the New Year we desire to express our gratitude to all who have favored us with their patronage. We have endeavored to gain your confidence by truthfully representing our goods, and by giving good value for every cent paid us. The same policy will be pursued in the future. Wishing our patrons a Happy New Year, we are
Very respectfully,
PETERSON & RULFS.
jan 3 tf

FLOUR.

400 Barrels FLOUR, in wood.
100 " " 1-16 bags.
200 " " ⅛ "
150 " " ¼ "
100 " " ½ "
150 Boxes SUGAR CAKES.
100 Boxes Mixed CAKES.
115 Boxes CANDY.

W. B. COOPER,
jan 10 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS SERvices to the public as accountant, copyist or in revising manuscripts on literary or scientific subjects on reasonable terms for such work.
JAS. G. BURR, No. 419 Mulberry street.
dec 20 tf

For Rent,



THE STORE No. 106 NORTH Water street, now occupied by J. L. Croom & Co. Apply to
D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

COAL! COAL!!
WE ARE SELLING THE VERY
Best Tennessee and Virginia
LUMP COAL
—AT—

1 Ton	$4 50
½ Ton	2 25
¼ Ton	1 25

Cheaper than wood.
W. E. WORTH & CO.
jan 8 tf

Dissolution.
THE FIRM OF DIVINE & CHADBOURN has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of Paints, Oil, Sash, Doors and Blinds will be continued by the firm of M. W. Divine & Co., to whom all debts due the old firm are payable.
Having retired from the firm of Divine & Chadbourn, I solicit for my successors, M. W. Divine & Co., the same generous patronage which has always been bestowed on us.
C. C. CHADBOURN.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 31, 1896. jan 1 1m

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 13, 1897

THE LUMBERMEN WANT MORE.

The lumbermen of the United States are going to make a concerted move to have the McKinley duty of $2 per thousand feet put upon imported lumber, under pretence of protection. Protection from whom? From the lumbermen of Canada, who deal principally in hard woods. But this pretence of protection from lumbermen of Canada or anywhere else is a fraud and has no foundation in fact for with the exception of a small quantity of hard timber which is imported from Canada into the adjoining States we ship more timber into that Dominion than we import from it. We import a little mahogany and other rare woods from Mexico, Central and South America, but with these exceptions very little from any country, but we do export a good deal as the following statement of exports for last year will show. We shipped to

Great Britain	$2 500 000
Germany	380 000
British North America	600,000
West Indies	600 000
Argentina	1,000 000
Brazil	800,000
South Africa	500 000
Australia	500 000
Total	$6,800,000

We ship to England and Germany lumber for ship building, for the manufacture of carriages and other vehicles, white oak staves, walnut for furniture, and large amounts of spokes, axe and pick-handles manufactured to order, these going to a greater or less amount into nearly all the countries of Europe. There are large firms in the North which confine themseves exclusively to this kind of business and carry it on very extensively, and with handsome profits. We know men in New York who have made large fortunes out of it. This, with the statement of exports published above, is conclusive proof that our lumbermen do not need protection, when there is no one to compete against.

The pretence is that they need the protection against the lumbermen of Canada, when this statement shows that they shipped into Canada last year $600,000 worth of lumber. They couldn't have done that without underselling the Canadian lumberman whose competition in our markets they profess to fear, the logical inference from which is that the Canadian can afford to cut his timber, ship it to the United States and sell it for less than he can afford to sell it in his own markets, for that is the only way he could become a competitor of our lumbermen who ask for protection against him.

The claim for protection is a fraud to secure the re imposition of the McKinley duty of $2 a thousand, which would enable the lumbermen to levy a tribute in proportion on home purchasers. There can be no other motive in it. It is simply the same game of grab that all the other petitioners for more protection are playing. They ship in one year nearly $7,000,000 worth of lumber to other countries and then cry for protection because we import a small quantity of lumber from a neighboring territory from which it can be imported cheaper on account of proximity and transportation than it can be from our own lumber regions. With $2 a thousand tariff, they could force the people who buy Canadian lumber to buy their lumber at the price put upon it, which would, of course, be a little under the Canadian price with the $2 per thousand added.

While this is objection enough to increasing the tariff on lumber, it is not the most vital objection, for a high tariff is simply a premium put upon forest destruction which is now going on entirely too rapidly. With us in the South this is no trifling matter, for the South is now becoming and will in the near future be the lumber field of the United States. The forests of other sections have been nearly exhausted of commercial timber, and there is comparatively little of it left, so little that the lumbermen of those sections have been looking South for territory to operate in and have bought up vast tracts in this section. They have purchased in most instances at a merely nominal price, from fifty cents and sometimes less, to a dollar or a dollar and a half an acre, the purpose being when they are ready for work to cut down and market every tree large enough for lumber, as they have done in the lumber regions of Maine and the Northwest, which they have converted into wild, sun baked and blizzard-bitten wastes. God spare the South from the day when she will be thus forest-denuded to put money in the purses of men who slaughter timber on the same principle that the butcher slaughters cattle.

In their greed for gain they never stop to think of the consequences, for it isn't their business to think of such things, but it is the business of legislators whose duty it is to look after the welfare not only of this generation, but in as far as they can see it in the generations to come. If they perform that duty wisely and conscientiously they will turn a deaf ear to these selfish pleadings of the lumbermen, and instead of doing anything to stimulate forest destruction will do all they can to discourage it.

It would be a blessing to this country if there were some country which could compete with it in supplying the lumber needed, and our ports were thrown wide open to it that the destruction of our forests might thus be diminished, for if this denudation goes on for the next fifty years as it has for the past this country will be a sun scorched, blizzard swept waste, with periodical visitations of droughts and floods, from which tree-robbed China and India suffer so much and so often. If the South basks in the genial sunshine and enjoys the warm South winds while the Northwest is shivering with the blizzards that find every crack and crevice, it is because of the protecting forests on one side and the Gulf stream on the other; but cut away these forests and what protection will we have from the blizzards that do so much to rob life of its joy in the Northwest?

The statesman who is honest and is conscious of what he is doing will do nothing to put a premium on forest destruction in this country. The home demand is now, with present inducement, enough to deplete the forests more than they should be depleted.

MINOR MENTION.

There are several men who have figured in this administration who will be missed from public life, but none more than Hon. Sterling J. Morton, United States Secretary of Agriculture, and Hon. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, who were never backward in performing their part in the programme of entertainment for the public. If it hadn't been for Secretary Morton the farmers of this country would never have discovered how well off they are, and if it hadn't been for Comptroller Eckels the people never would have found out how to coax capital from its hiding places. Perhaps the next administration may be able to furnish two such unique and many-sided public entertainers, but we doubt it. One of Secretary Morton's last performances was the issuing of an official document showing the relative illiteracy in the States which voted for McKinley and in the States which voted for Bryan, the figures being computed on a *white* basis. In the McKinley States it stood 6 1; in the Bryan States 11.4. But the fraud in this array of figures consists in ignoring the negro vote in the States which voted for McKinley when everyone knows that he could not have carried Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware without the negro vote, while the negro vote in Ohio, and several other of the Western States was a potent if not controlling factor in determining the result. The fact is that without the negro vote McKinley would have been beaten, and Morton's white illiterates would have won they day.

***

One of the false pretences for a protective tariff is that it protects American skilled labor from the "pauper labor" of other countries, and yet the skilled labor of this country has demonstrated that it is pretty well able to take care of itself and to compete with the skilled labor of other countries when the effort is made to do it. One of the strongest proofs of this is in the large increase in the amount of our exported manufactures since the Wilson tariff went into operation, most of these exported articles being the products of American skilled labor. The folling, which we clip from the Philadelphia *Record*, is another emphatic answer to the clamorers for more protection:

"According to the *Locomotive Engineer* 1,175 locomotives were built in the United States during 1896, an increase of seventy-four over the total product of the previous year. Since the average value of the locomotives built was about $10 000 each, this indicates quite a notable increase of business in this country. The most significant feature, however of the tabulated statistics of the *Locomotive Engineer* is the remarkable showing made in the exportation of locomotives. Of the 1,175 engines built during the past year, 309—more than one fourth of the whole product of our shops—were exported.

"In scarcely any other industry does the cost of skilled labor form so large a proportion of the value of the finished product as in locomotive building. When the manufacturers of locomotives built by highly paid American labor can find a market in foreign countries for one-fourth of their output, those engaged in other industries should take courage and cultivate the neglected export trade. To be sure, a great increase in our exports of manufactures would constitute an unanswerable refutation of the humbug plea for protection against the competition of European pauper labor."

***

The monetary convention which met at Indianapolis yesterday is gotten up on the select plan, entirely too select to be of much use. It is composed of "business men," that is, professional money dealers and others engaged in handling commercial commodities, but entirely ignores the great body of producers whom the organizers of this convention do not consider "business men." One of the delegates is quoted as saying that they realized that there was something very much the matter with our monetary system and they proposed to find out what it is, but we do not think they are going about it the right way, for most of them are going there with preconceived ideas that will very much obscure their vision in discovering where the trouble is. When they organized a little party of their own last Summer and put out a platform of their own they did so on the assumption that they knew all about the money question, and that is the assumption they are acting on now, in inviting none but those of their own way of thinking to their convention. If it will not do much good it is not likely to do much harm, but its meeting is an admission that something is the matter, whether they find out what it is or not.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Windsor *Ledger*: Minnie Smallwood, an old colored woman living in Woodville township, has past her 104th year and has lived here all her life.

— Morganton *Herald*: Mr. J. F. Morphew, for many years a member of the Marion bar, and a brother of our present Mayor, Dr M. F. Morphew, passed away this morning, after an illness of several weeks. He was about 40 years of age.

—Goldsboro *Argus:* A negro man, who claims to have to come this country from Cuba, has been the principal attraction on our streets to day with a musical outfit that is as wonderful as it is novel. With an ordinary lard can with a wire stretched across the top and an ordinary tin funnel, he imitates a brass band in the distance and makes music that his hearers never tire of hearing.

— Henderson *Gold Leaf*: Henderson is a "dry" town again—whether permanently or not remains to be seen. At their meeting Monday the County Commissioners refused to grant license to sell liquor, and as a result every saloon in town closed its doors that night. Steps have been taken to compel the Commissioners to issue license, it being held that under the construction of the law they have no powers of discretion in the matter.

— Louisburg *Times*: Our community was startled last Sunday by the report that Col. Atha Thomas, of Nash county, had been found dead in the Nashville road about four miles from Louisburg. He had been on a visit to his relatives here, and left Sunday morning for his old home in Nash county. When found his body was partially under the wagon, and there being no signs of foul play, it was supposed that he came to his death from heart disease.

— Rockingham *Index*: All the property of the Yellow Pine Lumber Company, a corporation doing business at Hoffman, N. C., was sold on last Tuesday to satisfy judgments in favor of the Bank of Pee Dee and Moseby Wilkinson, Epes & Co. The whole property, consisting of five large boilers, four large engines, one 13 ton tram engine, planing mills, dry house, fixtures of all dinds, two Lane saw mills, together with fixtures belonging to same, eight log wagons, a small stock of goods, together with twenty head of fine mules and only brought $1,143.00. What kind of prosperity do you call this?

— Durham *Sun*: Tramps and beggars are getting to be a nuisance around Durham Nearly every train that enters Durham brings in a gang. Some of them have no feet and arms, some of them are blind, some paralized and different other ailments. There were enough of these crippled mendicants in town yesterday to start a first-class charity hospital. A reporter in going from this office to the postoffice, a distance of seventy five yards, last Saturday afternoon, was asked for alms by four of these poor, but unfortunate creatures. Is this the prosperity we have been promised?

CURRENT COMMENT.

By defeating Senator Dubois and re electing Senator Pritchard, Mr. Hanna will give the cause of silver a thump between the eyes that will thoroughly settle it.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— There are now 200,000 persons on the official and employe pay rolls of the United States, yet no one doubts, asserts an exchange, that half that number of officials and employes could easily perform all the business and labor by working eight hours per day.—*Norfolk Virginian, Dem.*

—— According to the press reports from Canton, Maj. McKinley practically completed his inaugural address the first crack out of the box. He wrote it in two hours, and it will only take him two months to laboriously correct the mistakes that his friends will find be has made in it. —*Washington Times, Dem.*

—— The bolters and mugwumps who made McKinley's election possible, knew very well that high tariff was his hobby, and yet they are now howling that confidence is unsettled by fears of tariff revision. We have about lost patience with such people. Let them take their medicine like men instead of like howling infants. —*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

Solid Silver Spoons and Forks

can scarcely now be called a luxury—even GORHAM—the best, in all respects, can be had of any first-class jeweler, at a very moderate price. Much is risked and nothing saved in buying the product of some unknown maker. There is satisfaction in knowing that though you have but little, that Little is of the Best.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores —Jewelers only.

Why not profit by the experience of others who have found permanent cure for catarrh in Hood's Sarsaparilla? †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. †

TWINKLINGS.

—Visitor—"Chicago doesn't grow on me."

Native (with asperity)—"Indeed? Why, they accuse her of growing on almost any pretext."—*Puck.*

— Johnny—"Papa?"

Papa—"Well?"

Johnny—"When you say a thing will happen in the long run, does that mean in a century run?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

— Farmer Whiffletree—Did you say you was looking fer work?

Weary Wilkins—Yes, boss—wid de accent on de was.—*Judge.*

— "Hang this fog."

"What's the matter?"

"Why, it's so thick I just walked into one of my creditors.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

— "Some folks means well," said Uncle Eben, but dey ain't consistent. I knows er lan'lord dat'll wish yer happy new year wif one bre'f an' ax yer foh de rent money wif de nex'."—*Washington Star.*

— Carrie—"I think Lizzie is getting to be very mannish."

Amelia—"Is what wa?"

Carrie—"She never adds a postscript in her letters."

— He—"Well, all love—at any rate I love—the true, the beautiful and the good."

She (blushing)—"I—I—thought you did, George, and I'm sure papa will consent."—*Puck.*

— Hostess (entertaining two lady friends to herself)—"Oh, dear, I do wish one would go—I have so much to tell either of them about the other."—*Tit-Bits.*

— Young Man—"I have a poem here."

Editor (after examining it)—"Well, how would 2 pounds suit you?"

Young Man—"That's really more than I expected."

Editor—"Well, we can't publish such a poem as that for less."

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Rev. R. C. Beaman, recently appointed by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, has made his appointments for the first round, as follows:

Southport, January 16, 17.

Scott's Hill circuit, at Scott's Hill, January 23, 24.

Wilmington, at Market Street, January 31.

Wilmington, Bladen Street (night), January 31.

Burgaw circuit, at Rocky Point, February 6, 7

Clinton circuit, at Keeners, February 13 14.

Jacksonville and Richlands, at Jacksonville, February 20, 21.

Elizabeth circuit, at Elizabethtown, February 27 28.

Kenansville circuit, at Kenansville, March 6, 7.

Onslow circuit, at Queen's Creek, March 13 14

Brunswick circuit, at Concord, March 20 21.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen, March 27. 28

Whiteville and Fair Bluff Whiteville (night), March 28.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, March 30. Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, April 3, 4

Bladen circuit, at Bethlehem, April 10 11.

Successful Hairdressing.

The real keynote to successful hairdressing, as the tasteful woman has long ago found, is to follow only in the distance, and with as many ramifications as a Brooklyn street car line, the prevailing fashion. If that capricious dame announces that "hair is worn low this season," it means simply to the woman who knows that the general effect of her coiffure is to be slighty lowered. She will still dress her hair, as she must always, to suit her face. A low, straight forehead may be surmounted by a pompadour arrangement, a high pointed brow never. Fine, straight black hair ought never to show itself in frizzes or fine curls; loose, shining waves are its heightening beauty. It is a curious fact, too, that blond and brown hair may permit itself a sweet confusion that in black hair is simple untidiness. The woman with coarse, wavy hair may congratulate herself, for it always lends itself, above all chevelures, to easy arrangement. Novelists like to describe the fine hair of their heroines, but such hair is a trial to its owner, and its owner's maid, if she has one, and if, in addition, it is straight, both owner and maid are justified in regarding it as a genuine handicap to all successful coiffing.—New York Times.

Serviceable Splashers.

Every housewife knows that the most serviceable splasher for use behind sinks or washstands is one of rubber cloth or oilcloth. But a prettier one, which is easily made and of much more service than the ordinary linen or scrim, may be cut from holland shade cloth, such as is used for window shades. It may be bought in all colors and widths. Get a tint to harmonize with the paper or toilet appointments of the room. For decorating a border may be painted with oil colors all around the edge. Any one can paint straight lines or overlapping rings or squares. First pencil the lines, rings or squares of whatever design you may select. The rings may be of different sizes. Take two spools, a large and a small one, and a thimble, to form the different sizes; mark them to overlap or interlace in different directions. Draw a straight line on each side, marking the border, and fill in the middle space with imitation spider webs, "crackle work," interlacing links, or, if you have sufficient skill, a cluster of delicately painted flowers.

Dress and Looks.

A beautiful woman must know how to put on her clothes or she loses half her beauty. So many women who have regular features, good complexions and other essentials of beauty entirely nullify their good looks by wearing ugly, shapeless clothes and colors which do not suit them. It is all very well for novelists and writers of short stories to say that the heroine looked beautiful in a filmy white garment, with a fresh rose in her belt, but women know perfectly well that unless the sleeve of the filmy white garment had been sufficiently puffy, unless the skirt hung well, she would have looked a guy, and the rosebud in her belt would have been powerless to suggest a charm had that same belt been untidily finished off.

A Girl's Bedroom.

A bureau cover, mats and teacloth in a girl's bedroom are of white linen, embroidered with a morning glory design, showing leaves, flowers, the long, slender buds and tendrils. The edges of each piece of work are in scallops buttonholed with white silk. The flowers are in pale pink, veined both with white and with dark garnet, and the leaves are in shades of olive. As the design is worked either one of the heart shaped leaves or a flower alternates with the scallops in the border. Such a design is lovely for a centerpiece and doilies, if the flowers are done in white, with pale pink or with dark veins.

A simple and very efficient disinfectant to pour down a sink is a small quantity of charcoal, mixed with clean water. A little charcoal put into the water containing cut flowers will keep the water fresh for some time.

A fire extinguisher which may easily be made and kept stored in bottles ready for use consists of 3 pounds of salt and 1¼ pounds of sal ammoniac dissolved in a gallon of water.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

ATTRACTIVE HOMES.

HOW THEY MAY BE MADE BY THOSE WHO ARE NOT WEALTHY.

The Value of Simplicity, Consistency and Comfort—How Pictures, Books and Curios May Be Arranged to Make Rooms Cozy and a Constant Joy.

There is nothing in the wide world more genuinely attractive than a lovely, artistic home, presided over by a gracious, refined woman. But perfect examples of this kind, sad to relate, are rare. Why, we cannot say. It may be lack of taste; it may be sheer laziness. It can never be want of funds, for the poorest of us, with a little ingenuity, may turn even the ugly into the beautiful. The artistic home often appears in the most unexpected quarters. We enter a little, unpretentious, gray frame house, and we are astonished to see a veritable oriental palace! It is all due to a clever woman's thought and work. Sometimes, for art's sake, it is a blessed thing to be poor, for then my lady is not tempted to buy great, gorgeous, expensive things that are really distressing to the eye and white elephants in one's hands, but sets her dainty head to thinking hard, and then gets down to business. The result is delightful and amply repays her for all her trouble. There are many young housewives, no doubt, who wish to make home pretty, but they have no ideas. They grope hopelessly in their search for the artistic and get terribly tangled up in an awful hodgepodge of trash. If they only knew the value of simplicity, of consistency and of comfort! Comfort is the first principle to be considered. A home is not a home unless it breathes of ease and grace and hospitality, all of which go to make up that beautiful word comfort. There must be plenty of lounges, cushions and great easy chairs; plenty of rugs and cozy, inviting corners; plenty of open fireplaces and plenty of windows to let in air and sunshine. Consistency and simplicity are the next qualities that are absolutely necessary in home decorations. With perfect regard for these there will be no danger of going far astray in the realms of harmony and good judgment.

Many housekeepers would do well to rid themselves of the endless trash that accumulates in every home. It is a mistake to hang on to some heart sickening treasure just because of the sentiment attached to it. We are only making martyrs of ourselves and our friends by a well meant but foolish exhibition of a sad want of taste. So let us stow away the amateur paintings, draperies and fancy work and busy ourselves with contriving something that will be worth our while.

After the furniture, pictures are perhaps the first thing to think of in the adornment of a room. And now as to pictures. We must not be discouraged if we see no outlook in this direction. True we cannot buy the masterpieces, we cannot have the joy of the collector, who values a great artist's name regardless of the intrinsic merits of the painting, but that is no reason why we should despair. If truth should be told, celebrated paintings have no place in the artistic home, except in a gallery especially provided for them. Supposing we have money enough to be rather liberal in our indulgence. We will not trouble ourselves much with the thought of oil paintings, unless it be perhaps a little gem in color and execution that has taken our fancy without thought for the hand that painted it. But we will be fairly extravagant with original drawings and designs in pen and ink and pencil. With water colors also we will grow quite reckless. Photographs come next, with perhaps a rare etching to give dignity and tone. To those of us who are absolutely barred out of these luxuries there are substitutes which serve the same educating and refining purpose. Look at the countless photogravures and prints, for instance, reproductions of the best paintings. These are always pleasing and satisfactory. Photographs of well known portraits and foreign scenes are easily obtained and make most attractive pictures. Engraved cuts of famous authors, musicians or actors can be found in almost any magazine, and, framed plainly with a simple wood molding, are interesting and in good taste. The framing and hanging of pictures requires a great deal of thought and attention. All too little time is given to this feature, which is really an art in itself.

As to ornaments, away with cheap vases in pairs, Japanese fans and tawdry imitations. Go into little curio shops and pick up something pretty and odd now and then. Get some of the exquisite little medallions and reliefs in alabaster, and, if the wood in your rooms is dark, put them up against it and see how effective they will be. Try crowding your mantelpiece with photographs; if autographed, all the better. Get a plaster bust of your favorite poet or musician, and perhaps a Hermes or some other Greek beauty. Try ivorizing it yourself with a little raw umber, turpentine, a bit of green to touch up the cracks and a flannel cloth. You will be pleased with the result.

Take an ordinary cot bed. Get a carpenter to saw off the legs, giving it the proper height. Throw over it a piece of oriental stuff. Load it with pillows and at one end scatter a few inviting magazines. Don't forget the afternoon tea table. You may forget to make the tea, but the table with its dainty accessories should always be there. It looks pretty and cozy, and that is what you want. The home that looks traveled, so to speak, is always interesting. The many little things that are picked up during a trip abroad add a spice of art to any home. Supposing we go no farther than through our own country. Perhaps we have been to California and Mexico. There are Chinese, Mexican and Indian trophies to prove it. Some of the Indian pottery is very decorative. From Mexico we carry home the picturesque sombrero in pale gray of finely braided straw, with elaborate silver trimmings. Then there are gorgeous trocadero costumes and other articles of true Spanish flavor, to say nothing of the opals and drawnwork.

Books! You surely have them. Cram them into funny little bookcases built especially for your room and let them fairly bulge out everywhere, all sizes and conditions; the more the merrier.—Chicago Post.

Warming the Dishes.

Don't spoil your pretty dishes by letting them sizzle and soak in the heat of the stove with meat and eggs and things like that, for it is entirely unnecessary. Have a set of plain dishes upon which to place the things that must be kept warm and use them for no other purpose. Always have hot things hot and cold things very cold when brought to the table. To heat china, pile the plates and dishes in the dishpan and pour boiling water over them, then dry quickly and send to the table. You will find that by doing this you get the dishes as hot as though they had been sizzling for an hour in a Dutch oven.

The Gallery Gods.

Miss Marguerite Merington, the author of "Captain Lettarblair," in a recent conversation on woman's sense of humor, said:

"If a woman playwright wishes to know if her wit ring true or false in her dramatic productions, she will not assemble a box party of congenial friends about her. Rather will she provide herself with a 50 cent ticket, turn her untoward steps to the dingy side entrance and wearily mount to the 'family circle,' where she will hear more genuine, ingenuous dramatic criticism in ten minutes than the parquet would supply in as many hours.

"I find the 'gallery gods' keenly appreciate wit of even a subtle nature. They rarely miss a good point and are sympathetic with all the emotional lines. Of this I am sure—the author who, on the first night, wins no applause for her play from the gallery need not be very hopeful of a long run, for a certain sense of humor is essential for success, and the gallery boys are bound to manifest their approval of a scene that is truly humorous as quickly as they will discountenance the least approach to sham or affectation. They are wonderful critics, those bright faced newsboys and their Bowery friends." —New York World.

The tear down childhood's cheek that flows is like the dewdrop on the rose, when next the summer breeze comes by and waves the bush, the flower is dry.—Scott

The simplest of many ways of eating an orange is to cut a deep slice from the top and scoop out the juice and pulp with a spoon.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards,

A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me.

This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.



CORNELIUS CORNWALL—Don't call me Mr. Cornwall, Alice, it is so formal, you know. Call me Cornelius.
MISS ALICE—I'd call you Corn if—if—
"If what, darling?"
"If I thought you'd pop, and smoke Pick Leaf."
Mr. Cornwall is now engaged.
Moral: Always smoke

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

LYON & CO.'S

"Pick Leaf"!

Extra Smoking Tobacco stands unrivalled for purity and flavor. It will please the most fastidious. Cigarette book with and coupon in each package. †

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	@	6
Standard	@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	12 @	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6 @	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6 @	6¾
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	4½ @	4¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	@	4¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	23 @	24
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15 @	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per Bushel, in sacks	40 @	42½
Virginia Meal	40 @	42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	@	1 00
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE ℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—		
Laguyra	20 @	
Rio	10 @	16
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	5¾
Yarns ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	@	20
FISH—		
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00 @	3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 50
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5 @	10
" Extra	3 35 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	@	3 75
Choice	@	4 50
Straight	5 00 @	5 25
First Patent	5 50 @	5 75
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½ @	8¼
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½ @	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	40 @	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	40 @	42½
Oats, from store	30 @	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	45
Cow Peas	45 @	50
HIDES, ℔ ℔—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—		
Eastern	@	1 05
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	3 @	3¼
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	5½ @	6¼
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME ℔ barrel	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, Common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" " " in bbls	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	27 @	29
" " in bbls	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" " in bbls	14 @	15
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	@	2 00
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	9 00 @	9 25
Rump	@	9 75
Prime	@	8 75
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	65
Lisbon	@	
American	@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	6 50
Common	1 00 @	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50 @	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd	@	4¾
Standard A	@	4½
White Ex. C	@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	4 @	4⅛
C Yellow	@	3⅞
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼ @	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	3 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2 00
North Carolina	1 00 @	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE January 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market opened with nothing doing. Later sales were made at 35 and 34½c per gallon.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 40 per bbl for Strained, and $1 45 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Firm Hard 1 80, Soft 1 80 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 29½@29c; rosin, strained, $1 35; good strained $1 40. tar $0 95; crude turpentine $1 10. 1 40, 1 80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	60
Rosin	151
Tar	203
Crude Turpentine	15

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 6⅝c for middling.

Ordinary	4¼	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	5⅝	" "
Low Middling	6¼	" "
Middling	6⅝	" "
Good Middling	6 15-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅝c.

Receipts—878 bales; same day last year 431.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN.—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 11½c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1 60 to 2 25; six inch, $2 50 to 3 50; seven inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 12—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1½@2 per cent; last loan at 1½ per cent, closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@3¾ per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, with actual business in bankers bills 484½@484¾ for sixty days; 487¼@487½ for demand. Commercial bills 483@484. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 111¾. United States twos 95½; State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 100; North Carolina sixes 125. Railroad bonds firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 12—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling 7 5-16c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; January 6 99, February 7 02, March 7 10, April 7 16, May 7 23, June 7 27, July 7 31, August 7 33, September 7 08, October 7 03, November 7 02. Sales 129,400 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 2 431 bales; gross 13,578 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 4,741 bales; sales 590 bales; sales to spinners 90 bales; stock 300,647 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 30 216 bales; exports to Great Britain 5 787 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 4,700 bales; stock 1,194,731 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 80 839 bales; exports to Great Britain 48,888 bales; to France 22 237 bales; to the Continent 28,964 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 5,163 930 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,035,634 bales; exports to France 445,320 bales; exports to the Continent 1,194 700 bales.

Flour quiet, steady and unchanged; Southern flour was dull but steady; common to fair extra $3 30@3 65; good to choice $3 75@4 05. Wheat—spot dull and firm; free on board 98½c; ungraded red 79@93c; options advanced ⅛@⅝c, fell ⅝@1c, rallied ⅝@1¼c, declined ¼@⅜c and closed steady at ⅝@¾c over yesterday: No. 2 red January 89⅜c; March 90⅞c; May 87¼c; July 83⅛c. Corn—spot fairly active and firmer; No. 2 29@29¼c at elevator and 30¼@30¼c afloat; steamer mixed 28c; No. 3, 27c; steamer yellow 28c; options were dull and firm at ⅛@⅝c advance. Oats—spot was moderately active and steady; options dull and firmer; January 22c; February 22½c; May 23c; spot prices—No. 2, 22½c; No 2 white 24½c; mixed Western 22@24. Hay firm demand fair; shipping 57½c; good to choice 75@85c. Hides and wool quiet and unchanged. Beef slow and strong; family $9 25@10 50; extra mess $7 25@8 25; beef hams firm at $18 00@18 50; tierced beef quiet and strong; city extra India mess $13 50@14 50. Cut meats quiet and steady. pickled bellies 4¾c; shoulders 4@4¼c; hams 8¼@9c. Lard was quiet and barely steady; Western steam $4 20, city $3 80 January $4 20, nominal; refined quiet; Continent $4 55; South America $4 75, compound $4 25@4 50. Pork firm and demand moderate; new mess $8 25@8 75. Butter steady; demand moderate; State dairy 10@15c; do. creamery 13@19. Elgins 20c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 18@19c; ice house 13@14c; Western fresh 16½@17c do. per case $1 75@3 00c; Southern 16@16½c; limed 13@14c. Cotton seed oil firmer and quiet; crude 20½c; yellow prime 23@23½c. Rice fairly active, firm and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Peanuts quiet. Coffee steady and 15 points up; March $9 60@9 65; May $9 70@9 75; July $9 80@9 90. September $9 80@9 90; December $9 90; spot Rio dull but steady. No. 7 $10 12½. Sugar—raw dull but steady; fair refining 2 13-16c; refined quiet; No. 1 to No. 8 ⅛c lower; No. 9 to No. 13 1-16c lower; No. 16 ⅛c down; No 6 3 13 16c; No. 7 3⅞c; No. 8 3 11 16c; No 9 3 11 16c; No. 10 3⅝c. No. 11 3 9 16c; No. 12 3⅝c; No 13 7-16c others unchanged. Freights to Liverpool quiet; cotton by steamer 15 1-28d; grain by steamer 3d.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Cash quotations: Flour quiet, easy and prices unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 77@78½c; No. 2 red 87½@89½c. Corn—No 2 23½@22¾. Oats—No. 2 16½c. Mess pork $7 70@7 75. Lard, $3 90@3 95. Short rib sides, loose, $3 90@4 15. Dry salted shoulders, boxed $4 25@4 50. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 12½@4 25. Whiskey $1 18.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—January 78 78½ 77 78¾; May 80⅝@80¼ 80¼ 79¾ 80⅜c; July 76¾@76¼, 76⅝, 75⅝ 76⅜@76¼c. Corn—January 23¼ 23⅝, 23⅜ 23⅜; May 24⅝ 24¾ 24¼, 24½c; July 25⅝@25⅞ 25⅜ @25⅜, 25½@25⅝ 25⅝c. Oats—January 16, 16, 16, 16c; May 18⅛, 18⅜, 18⅛, 18⅜c. Pork—January $7 80, 7 80, 7 65, 7 65, May $8 02½ 8 02½, 7 90 7 90. Lard—January $3 97½, 3 97½ 3 90, 3 90; May $4 12½ 4 12½, 4 05, 4 05. Short ribs—January $4 00, 4 02½, 4 00 4 00; May $4 12½, 4 12½, 4 07½ 4 07½.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; spot 91½@93c; May 88⅛@88⅜c; Southern by sample 92@93c; do on grade 87¼@92½c. Corn steady; spot and January 27@27½c; February 27¼@27⅜c; March 27⅜@27⅝c; April 28⅝@28⅝c. Steamer mixed 25½@25½c; Southern white 22¾@27¾c; do yellow 23½@27½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white 24@25½c; No. 2 mixed 21@22c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

January 12.—Galveston, dull at 6 13 16, net receipts 8,731 bales; Norfolk, steady at 6¾, net receipts 2,838 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7¼, net receipts —— bales; Boston, quiet at 7¼, net receipts 770 bales; Wilmington, firm at 6⅝, receipts 878 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 7 9-16c, net receipts 347 bales; Savannah, quiet at 6⅜ net receipts 981 bales; New Orleans, steady at 7, net receipts 14,661 bales; Mobile, quiet at 6 13 16, net receipts 770 bales; Memphis, steady at 6⅝, net receipts 881 bales. Augusta, steady at 7 1-16@7¼, net receipts 249 bales; Charleston, easy at 6¾, net receipts 324 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, good demand and prices easier. American middling 4 1-16d. Sales 12 000 bales, of which 11,700 were American; speculation and export 10 000. Receipts 63,000, of which 58,200 were American. Futures opened easy and demand moderate. American middling (l m c) January 3 59-64d; January and February 3 58 64d; February and March 3 58 64d; March and April 3 58-64d; April and May 3 58-64d; May and June 3 59 64d June and July 3 60 64d; July and August 3 60 64d; August and September 3 58 64d; November and December 3 49 64d. Futures quiet.

12.45 P. M.—American spot grades 1 64d lower. American middling fair 4⅜d; good middling 4 3 32d; middling 4d; low middling 3⅞d; good ordinary 3¾d; ordinary 3 9-16d.

4 P. M.—American middling (l m c) January 3 61 64d buyer; January and February 3 60-64d seller; February and March 3 59 64@3 60 64d buyer; March and April 3 59 64@3 60-64d buyer; April and May 3 60 64d value, May and June 3 60-64@3 61 64d value; June and July 3 61 64d seller; July and August 3 61 64@3 62 64d seller; August and September 3 60 64d seller; September and October (unofficial) 3 58 64d value; October and November (unofficial) 3 56 64d value. Futures closed firm.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Williams, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Schr W I Simpson, 98 tons Jones Charleston, S C, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamship Croatan, McKee, New York, H G Smallbones.

CLEARED.

Nor stmr Sverre, Johnsen, Philadelphia, Heide & Co.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Williams, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 13, 1897

SCHOONERS.

William Hall, 136 tons Knowlton, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

D J Sawyer, 288 tons Kelly ——.

R A Snow, 165 tons, Pillsbury Geo Harriss, Son & Co

Adelia T Carleton, 208 tons, Wall, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

W C Wickham 316 tons. Evan, Geo Harriss, Son & Co

Ida C S hooper, 306 tons, Boove, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Morancy, 160 tons, Torrey, J T Riley & Co.

Lucia Porter, 333 tons, Farrow, ——

STEAMSHIPS.

Crathorne (Br), 1695 tons Lewis Alex Sprunt & Son.

Moorby (Br), 1,173 tons, Lawrie, Alex Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Audhill (Nor) 448 tons, Aas Paterson, Downing & Co.

Carl (Ger), 574 tons, Byer E Peschau & Co.

Christmas Purchasers.

Just Received

A large stock of the following

Wines & Liquors:

Native N. C. Scuppernong Wine.
Cooking Sherry Wine.
Duff Gordon's Wine, imported.
G. H. Mumm's Champagne.
Werner's Champagne.
Cochrane & Cantrel's Ginger Ale.
Bass' Ale.
Guiness' Stout
Old Breezeland Rye.
Pure native North Carolina Mountain Corn Whiskey.
Apple and Peach Brandy.
At low prices. Give us a call.

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SEASONABLE GOODS.

Jute Bagging,

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Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.

Full and complete stock of

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If you have some to sell ship it to us and we will allow you

26 CENTS PER POUND

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Nutt and Mulberry streets.

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Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $3.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

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REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless; and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

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you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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L. A. BETHUNE, Editor and Prop'r

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Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small Capsules, which bear the name in black letters, without which none are genuine.

MIDY

AN IDYL.

Before unhappy Juliet
E'er met her cruel fate,
Before fair Portia's wisdom
Showed itself in grave debate,
In a little English village,
Amid the hawthorn gay,
They met and loved—Will Shakespeare
And sweet Anne Hathaway.

In fancy I can see them,
Just a country lass and lad,
With all their life before them
And love to make them glad.
He would whisper in the gloaming
Words that lovers always say,
"Be true to me; my heart is thine,
My sweet Anne Hathaway."

Oh, ancient tree by Avon,
Cast your deepest shadows down.
Your green shall turn to crimson,
Your crimson turn to brown,
But nevermore you'll shelter them
Beneath yon spreading limb.
Oh, do you ever think of her?
And do you think of him?

Not as the greatest poet
That wielded mortal pen,
Not as the mightiest playwright
Among his fellow men,
But as the youthful lover
Who many a happy day
In woods and lanes of Shottery
Wooed sweet Anne Hathaway?

KITTIE W. KELLY.

WOMAN AND HOME.

NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT'S EFFICIENT WOMAN MEMBER.

Advice to the Young Woman Who Writes. Children and Their Toys—The Servant Problem—Alice Stone Blackwell and Her Work—Use of Burlap on Walls.

Mrs. Alice E. King, who lives in one of the old fashioned Trinity houses, at 229 Spring street, enjoys the distinction of being the only woman fireman in New York, if not in the world. She let down the poles, knows all the alarms and is the pride of Engine company No. 13, which has its headquarters at 99 Wooster street.

Mrs. King's husband was foreman of No. 13 for many years and was a great favorite with his men and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Ten years ago he died, leaving a young and pretty widow and three children, the youngest being a girl of 5 years. Since her husband's death the members of No. 13 have taken special interest in Mrs. King and made her a sort of Daughter of the Regiment, so to speak,



MRS. ALICE E. KING.

or perhaps it would be more proper to say Mother of the Regiment, as she has been made matron of No. 13 and has full charge of the living quarters in the engine house, and keeps them as clean and tidy as a pin.

When Mrs. King reaches the engine house each morning to attend to her duties, the horses greet her with friendly neighs and are generally rewarded with lumps of sugar.

There is a gymnasium in the building where the men, when not out at fires, are in the habit of practicing all the arts of physical development, using dumbbells, clubs and the horizontal bar. Mrs. King, who has always had a fancy for athletic sports, has practiced with dumbbells and with clubs until she is the best all round athlete in the company, and it is said when she has to go from one floor to another she does not deign to use the stairs, but, grasping the brass pole, she goes up hand over hand to the dormitory, also swinging down by the pole with as much agility as any of the men of the company.

Mrs. King knows all the fire calls, just what companies should respond to them and which company should reach the scene of the fire first. Frequently she hitches up the horses, and does it as well and quickly as the men. It is said that Mrs. King performs all the duties of a fireman but riding on the engine to a fire. This she is prohibited from by law.

Mrs. King is a pretty woman, with lovely blue eyes and hair slightly gray about the temples. She is of medium height and splendidly built. She told a reporter who called on her that she first began exercising with Indian clubs to reduce her flesh; that she was very stout ten years ago and not in very good health. She found the exercise improved her health and put her in such splendid condition that she had kept it up constantly for ten years. Her muscles are as hard as iron. Mrs. King said she was in her forty-first year, but she looks much younger.—New York Recorder.

Advice to the Young Woman Who Writes.

William Dean Howells might be a little discouraging to the young woman seeking advice about a literary career. He does not believe apparently that good writers are made as good cake is—by carefully following a given recipe. "To the young woman wishing to write," he said recently to a reporter, "my advice would be—write. I do not believe in 'choosing' the profession of literature. One must wait for the impulse to write, and that comes only after much reading. Consequently my only advice to the young woman with literary aspirations is to read the best authors until she feels the impulse to write, and then to write. Let her keep trying. Let her send her writings to the editors and keep on sending them. Let her criticise her work as compared with the work of the great authors she has read. Let her keep on until either the editors succumb or she grows tired."

After Mr. Howells' advice to young writers it is interesting to know what a woman has to say. This is what Gertrude Atherton once said regarding advice to young girls: "Do not imitate any one. It is a short road to success, but fatal to position. It is better to be a bad original than a commendable reproduction. Avoid Ouida as you would the plague. Every other girl writer is a second edition of her. Study people—everybody you come in contact with. No one is too humble to teach you something you did not know before, for human nature is as intricate as the human eye and as mysterious as speech and thought. Cultivate an interest in all the great questions of the day. Even if you never used them they develop the intellectuality and purge the mind of sentimentality and sensationalism. Aim, above all things, to be an artist. Purpose novels are merely the reflection of popular thought. They are not creative and are therefore not permanent. Literature is, primarily, an art, the greatest of all arts, and should be approached in no other spirit. If I thought you would listen to me, I should add, Don't write fiction before you are 30. One more suggestion: Take a fling of a few years in newspaper work. There is no training so thorough if you stay not in journalism too long."—Romance.

Children and Their Toys.

"I wish," said a small boy lately, "that I lived in Neddie's house." Neddie's house was a much more spacious and elegant residence than the small boy's home and naturally his mother supposed that some of the grandeur of the neighbor's residence had caught his childish eye. Inquiry developed, however, that the sole reason "Neddie's house" was to be desired was because "you don't have to put your toys away there." One big room was set apart for the playroom and used for no other purpose. Here forts could be left built, trains of cars could be deserted loaded, and engines and hose carts playing away on an imaginary fire fled from instantly when meal time or some outdoor attraction summoned the restless children.

All model mothers and teachers descant on the virtues of children picking up litter made by themselves in their play, and it may be the rankest heresy to dispute such an august body, but at least one listener to that small boy's plaint sympathized with him. It is a trial to restore things when the enthusiasm of the occupation is gone, and, if it must be done by the children, it should be made as easy as possible.

For really small folks a big, low basket, with a handle and no cover, is an excellent receptacle for blocks, soldiers and all the odds and ends of toys dear to the youngsters' hearts. It is easy and quick work to put them away in a basket—much easier than to attempt to pack them in a toy drawer, which is never big enough to hold the bulky and queer shaped articles.

Best of all is the box below a window seat, and it may be mentioned in passing that the window seat itself is a never failing source of delight to a child. No matter on what it looks, it is a comfortable perch from which there are always possibilities of views. And the mother who has not one in the children's room will be repaid by consulting a carpenter tomorrow morning. Any window will take one, and the space beneath is the best of places for the children's toys.—Exchange.

The Servant Problem.

There is no subject so all engrossing to the average woman as her home, its management and its beauty, yet there are hundreds of women who have no more idea of how a house should be run than their husbands have of conducting an afternoon tea. Talking with a charming girl just home from abroad, we mentioned the remarkable apparent smoothness of the way homes in England are conducted. You never see the wheels, yet everything runs as though oiled. There is no friction, no jar. In explanation of this blissful state of affairs our hostess said: "I believe it is because they have so many more servants than they actually need. Each one is given a little to do. They are forbidden to interfere with each other's work, and when an emergency arises, and they are required to do more than the ordinary routine, they are able to rise to it because not overtaxed in the first place. Here one, or, at the most, two servants, are supposed to run the average household. They naturally slight their individual tasks because the composite whole is too heavy a burden for one pair of shoulders, and the result is the vexatious servant question, that in England has no place in the domestic vocabulary.

A very wealthy woman who has many servants declares that a housekeeper is an expense and a world of trouble. The mistress, she says, ought to come into direct and personal relations with her help if she desires honest, loyal service. Consideration for those employed is a great factor in obtaining their best efforts in your behalf, but servants in this country are not and never will be, at any price, like those abroad, trained from their infancy for service, not caring to ape their mistress' manners or apparel. Therefore in this free country there will always be the servant problem as a topic at gatherings of feminines, whose troubles with servants and children furnish staple conversation apparently more enjoyable than any discussion of a higher type.—Philadelphia Times.

Alice Stone Blackwell and Her Work.

Alice Stone Blackwell, although one of the youngest, is still one of the strongest leaders in all matters relating to reform and "equal suffrage."

The only daughter of Lucy Stone, it seems most fitting that she should carry on the life work of her mother.

When Lucy Stone married Mr. H. B. Blackwell, she was conscientiously opposed to a woman's losing her own individuality by taking her husband's name, and as her husband felt as she did she always retained her maiden name; hence her daughter's differs from hers by adding that of her father.

"Although I have from the time I graduated, in 1881, been connected with my mother in literary work, still I do not in any way consider myself or wish to be thought of as a literary woman," said Miss Blackwell. "My work is devoted to the interests of women, more especially to her right of suffrage. My mother commenced to edit The Woman's Journal in 1870. From 1881 up to her death I assisted her on it. Since then my father and I are joint editors of it. The most successful piece of work I have done, and done alone, has been the editing of a small paper called The Woman's Column. This I started eight years ago, and I feel I can say it is a success, for it has not only lived, but grown each year.

"My life has been rather tame and uneventful. The most romantic thing that has happened during my lifetime, although I only knew of it as family lore, for I was too young to remember it, is that my mother allowed her furniture to be sold for taxes, including my crib. Then, holding her baby on her knee, she wrote a strong and powerful article setting forth her opposition to taxation without representation. My greatest ambition is to perfect her work, for there is much yet to be done, and her last words were, 'Make the world better.'"

Use of Burlap In Wall Treatment.

Burlap has come to stay as a decorative material for walls. At first it was regarded by the trade generally as the fanciful fad of an artistic few, whose main object was to obtain something new to experiment with. Now, however, burlap has found a place in the decorative world that is entirely its own—a place that, up to the present time, could be taken by no other material that has yet been put upon the market. It has so many practical advantages aside from its decorative value! There are so many times when it is difficult to find a wall paper to suit the case in hand; perhaps a cracked ceiling that is unreliable, a high wainscoted hallway where the amount of bare wall is small and irregular in shape, where most wall papers would be unsuitable. At such times it is well to try the burlap, which, as many people already know, can be obtained all ready to be applied to the wall.

Of course to all the swell decorators this is an old story now, but there are too many men in the business who cater to people of small means, and who regard this burlap as out of the question because they regard it as too expensive. To be sure, to cover the walls of an entire house with it would be indeed a considerable expense as well as foolish, but for special uses and in small quantities this material is unsurpassed. Nor can it be regarded as costly.—Upholsterer.

Blood Medicine.

"The duke's marriage to the American was a bitter pill for his family to swallow."

"That is the way with medicine for impoverished blood."—Detroit Tribune.

COLORS OF DIAMONDS.

The Sparklers Vary Widely In Hue and In Their Value.

Diamonds vary widely in hue; the purest are perfectly colorless and transparent, but they are found in almost every color of the spectrum, the commonest being white, yellow or brown, yellowish green, bottle green and rarely rose red, blue or black, says The Jeweler. Next to the yellowish greenish, yellow diamonds are the most numerous. The black are very rare, and when the diamond is between the brown and the black its transparency entirely disappears or is seen only at the angles. Perfectly colorless diamonds come from the mines of India, Brazil, the Cape and Australia. Perhaps about 10 per cent of the crystals which come into the market are of a fair color, with a flaw or spot of color, and the remainder are off colored, called second quality or bywater. Nearly one-half are only bort.

Colored diamonds exhibit their luster and clearness best when cut, especially the yellow, which by artificial light are very brilliant. Stones either perfectly colorless or having decided tints of rose red, green or blue are most highly prized. Fine cinnamon and salmon tints or brown, black or yellow stones are also esteemed. If flawless and without tint of any kind, they are termed "first water." If they possess a steely blue color, at times almost opalescent, they are called blue white. Such are usually Brazilian stones. Exceptionally perfect stones are termed gems, and for such there is no fixed value, the price depending on their purity, perfection, brilliancy and freedom from flaws. It is impossible to estimate the value of a diamond by its weight alone, as color, brilliancy, cut and general perfection must all be taken into account. Of two stones, both flawless and weighing ten carats each, one may be worth $600 and the other $12,000. Exceptional stones often bring special prices, whereas off colored or imperfect stones sell at from $30 to $75 a carat regardless of their size.

JOHN'S EYES CAN'T BE BEATEN.

He Has No Difficulty In Telling Time by a Town Clock Two Miles Away.

John Bush, a sailor on the small coastwise schooner Caroline, that recently lay near the Jersey shore, south of Jersey City, probably has the keenest sight of any man in America.

He is a small, spindle legged man, very dark skinned, and his eyes are the blackest of black. His parents would not likely recognize him by the name of John Bush, for that is contraction of John the Bushman, as John is a native born Bushman. Twelve years ago he shipped from Cape Town as a sailor on a British merchantman and has since followed the sea.

While the little schooner lay off the Jersey shore, when John wanted to know the time of day, he would glance at the tower clock on the New York Produce Exchange building, two miles away, and he had no more trouble in telling the hour than did the skeptical spectator beside him, who tested John's accuracy by his own watch.

"That's easy for a Bushman," said John. "We haven't white men's eyes. We think you people are blind if you want to see a long way, but your eyes are good for what is near. My people can see far, far away, because we have to and were born that way for many years. We must see away off, or there would be no Bushmen, for there are many wild beasts in Africa, and our people are not big or strong and have not had guns. They must know danger in time, so as to get away. They watch and watch for hundreds of years, and so their eyes get to be very strong and very good for things far away. And then we don't use our eyes as much or spoil them by reading and fine work, as you do."—New York Herald.

To Poach an Egg Perfectly.

The varying success of poaching eggs is usually attributed by housekeepers to carelessness or otherwise in the cook. The fault often is with the egg itself. To poach an egg perfectly one should be used that has not left the nest more than 48 hours. Eggs that stand even a few days undergo a change in the position of their contents which injures their shape for poaching while their flavor may be perfectly retained. A French cook directs that the water in the saucepan should be seasoned with salt and a coffeespoonful of vinegar. Into this, when at the boiling point, the egg is dropped and the pan drawn away from the hottest part of the fire, while, with a skimmer, the white is gathered into shape. As soon as the egg is delicately done it should be taken out and immersed for an instant in cold water. This does not cool it, but arrests the cooking at the proper point, for an egg will cook several seconds after being taken from the fire. If the thin, nicely browned toast is buttered and sprinkled with chopped parsley before the egg is slipped on it, an additional relish will be the result.—New York Times.

Ornamental Fuel Box.

A coal or wood box is a very useful piece of furniture, and, if rightly constructed and continually used, would save the housekeeper many steps and much cleaning up of dust and dirt.

The cut represents the door of the box closed, being hinged at the bottom, with a hand piece in imitation of bronze at the top with which to open it. To keep the door from falling down to the floor when opened there should be two small brass



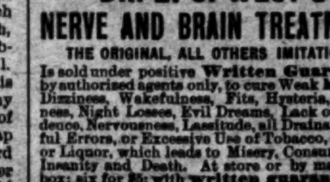
chains secured to the door and box about midway of the door from the bottom. This will hold the door, and also serve to keep the wood from rolling out in case the box is too full.

If the box is to be used for wood, a front board just inside the box, next to the door, will serve to prevent the contents from crowding the door, and from which the wood may be piled up back, and thus kept in place. If coal is used, a shoveling board should be put in, resting on the bottom board. Arranged in this way the box will be ornamental as well as useful.—American Homes.

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STATEMENT ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

At the close of Business Dec. 17th, 1896, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$558,687 17	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	15 76	Surplus	$45,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	50,000 00	Undivided profits 17,728 91—	62,728 91
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Circulation	44,970 00
Due from other Banks 155,701 84		Total Deposits	719,521 63
Cash on hand 179,815 77—	335,517 61		
Total	$952,220 54	Total	$952,220 54

DIRECTORS:—J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer, D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth, S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers, Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers, W. C. Coker, Jr., P. L. Bridgers, G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.

New York correspondent, Chemical National Bank.

dec 24 tf

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NOTICE.

Foreclosure Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, in the cause therein pending wherein Thomas J. Gore is plaintiff and E. W. Hewlett and wife Fannie F. Hewlett are defendants, made at the September term, 1896 the undersigned Commissioner therein appointed will expose for sale, at the Court House door, on Friday, the 8th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, all that lot of land in the City of Wilmington, N. C., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northern line of Dock street 110 feet west of the northwestern intersection of Eighth and Dock streets and running thence westwardly along the said northern line of Dock street 44 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Eighth street 130 feet; thence eastwardly parallel with Dock street 44 feet, and thence southwardly parallel with Eighth street 130 feet to Dock street, the beginning; the same being part of lots 4 and 5 in Block 158, in the City of Wilmington, and the same conveyed by mortgage to the plaintiff by the defendants which is recorded at pages 544 et seq. of Book No. [illegible] of the Records in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover county, N. C. This the 8th day of December, 1896.

JOHN G. MARSHALL, Commissioner.

dec 8 2w

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 13, 1896.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.50 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.22 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.53 p m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.46 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.22 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.27 p m, Columbia 9.50 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m. St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 4 35 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.03 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.25 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.40 a m, leave Wilson 6.15 a m, Goldsboro 7.00 a m, Warsaw 7.51 a m, Magnolia 8.03 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.40 a m, Sanford 1.45 p m, Jacksonville 7 10 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.37 p m, Sumter 7.12 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.05 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.50 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 25 a m and 7.20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N.C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.50 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8 30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 9.15 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9 10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 25 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8 55 a m, 9 40 a m and 8 00 p m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, 10 20 a m and 8 20 p m, leave Darlington 9 31 a m and 10 40 a m, arrive Cheraw 10 40 a m and 12 30 p m, leave Cheraw 12 45 p m, arrive Wadesboro 2 25 p m, Returning leave Wadesboro 3 p m, arrive Cheraw 4 45 p m, leave Cheraw 4 45 p m and 5 15 p m, arrive Darlington 7.10 p m and 6 21 p m. Leave Darlington 7 15 p m, 6 27 and 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8.40 p m, 6 55 p m and 8 15 a m. Daily except Sunday. Sunday trains leave Floyds 7 30 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m, Darlington 9 20 a m, arrive Floyds 9 40 a m. Trains leave Gibson 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Sumter 9 25 a m. Returning, leave Sumter 6 45 p m, Darlington 8.35 p m, arrive Bennettsville 9 26 p m, Gibson 9 50 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 37 p m, Manning 6.53 p m, arrive Lane's 7 37 p m, leave Lanes 8.26 a m, Manning 9.05 a m. arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 20 a m, Creston 5 2? a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 37 p m, Creston 5 29 p m, Sumter 6 20 p m Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9 15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.35 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.35 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6 05 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

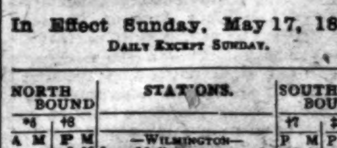
†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. dec 15 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND *5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Mulberry street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv....Surry street....Ar	12 30	8 25
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville.....Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv ....Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville....Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 25	Ar...Newbern..........Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.

Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

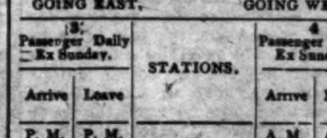
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston	10 32	....
5 18	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 40	Morehead City	8 01	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 25 a m, and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit

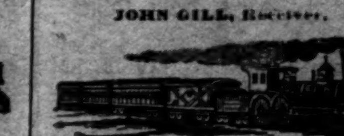
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At the STAR Office.

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and excellent for Placing Under Carpets.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 15, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 45 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 10 a.
4 35 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	11 40 a m
4 18 "	Ar... Fayetteville ...Lv	11 31 "
4 12 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 55 "	Lv ...Sanford ...Lv	1 00 p. m
12 41 "	Lv ...Climax ...Lv	2 50 "
12 10 "	Lv ...Greensboro ...Ar	3 18 "
11 55 a m	Ar ...Greensboro ...Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv ...Stokesdale ...Lv	4 10 "
10 32 "	Lv ...Walnut Cove ...Lv	4 40 "
10 04 "	Lv ...Rural Hall ...Lv	5 10 "
8 40 "	Lv ...Mt Airy ...Ar	6 35 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 52 p m	Ar ...Bennettsville ...Lv	8 30 a. m.
6 17 "	Lv ...Maxton ...Ar	9 40 "
5 36 "	Lv ...Red Springs ...Lv	10 18 "
4 45 "	Lv ...Hope Mills ...Lv	11 01 "
4 28 "	Lv ...Fayetteville ...Ar	11 19 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 00 p m	Ar ...Ramseur ...Lv	6 45 a.
4 15 "	Lv ...Climax ...Lv	8 35 "
3 20 "	Lv ...Greensboro ...Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily except
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily except
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

nov 15 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE — S.A.L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

WEST AND SOUTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No 41	No 403
Leave Wilmington,	S. A. L.	P. M. * 3 20	A. M.
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12	
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 55	
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	* 9 10
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	9 52
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	10 40
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	10 45
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 20	11 35
Arrive Lincolnton	"		P. M. 12 56
Arrive Shelby	"		1 50
Arrive Rutherfordton	"		3 00
Leave Hamlet	S. A. L.	A. M. † 9 25	
Arrive Osborne	"	9 50	
" Kollock	"	10 25	
" Cheraw	"	10 45	
Leave Cheraw	S. A. L.		P. M. † 5 38
" Kollock	"		5 50
" Osborne	"		6 25
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 50
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	* 3 20	
" Monroe	"	9 05	A. M. *10 45
Arrive Chester	"	10 32	12 08
" Clinton	"	11 58	P. M. 1 20
" Greenwood	"	A. M. 1 00	2 33
" Abbeville	"	1 32	2 58
" Elberton	"	2 36	4 00
" Athens	"	3 38	5 10
" Atlanta	"	5 20	6 45
Leave Atlanta	A. & W. P.	5 35	
Ar Montgomery	West of Ala.	10 45	
Arrive Mobile	L. & N.	P. M. 4 10	
" New Orleans	"	* 8 30	
Arrive Columbia	C. N. & L.	A. M. *10 00	P. M. * 4 30
Arrive Augusta	P. R. & W. C.	A. M. † 9 35	P. M. * 5 06
Arrive Macon	M. & N.		P. M. * 6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No 38	No 402
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.		P. M. * 3 20
Arrive Hamlet	"	A. M.	6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 35
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 15	11 21
" Raleigh	"	11 28	A. M. 1 21
" Henderson	"	P. M. 1 0	2 33
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
Arrive Portsmouth	S. A. L.	P. M. * 5 50	A. M. * 7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 00	7 50
Arrive Richmond	A. C. L.	P. M. * 6 40	A. M. * 6 40
" Washington	P. R. R.	11 10	10 45
" Baltimore	"	A. M. 12 48	P. M. 12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

Arrive in Wilmington from all points North, East, South and West, 12 50 noon Daily, and 8.50 a. m. daily except Monday.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta. Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth. Trains 402, 403, 38 and 41.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington. Trains 403 and 402. Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special."

Pullman Sleepers between Charlotte and Richmond. Trains 402 and 403.

Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and the West and Northwest.

Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and the East.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

For further information apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

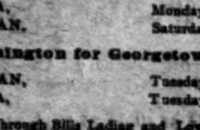
V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

ma 12 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 9
ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Jan. 16

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Monday,	Jan. 11
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 16

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Jan. 12
ONEIDA,	Tuesday,	Jan. 19

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.

jan 6 tf

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Loans negotiated on improved city real estate.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING JAN. 13, 1897

BOXING EVENTS

Between Charley Johnson of Minneapolis and Tommy West of Boston, and Dan Creedon of Australia and Jim Williams of Salt Lake.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The boxing events under the auspices of the Myers Athletic Club, in the Park street ring to-night, were attended by 2,000 people. The preliminary "go" was between Charley Johnson, of Minneapolis, and Tommy West, of Boston, at 150 pounds. John B. Eckhart, of New York, was referee. The fight was under the Queensbury rules, three-minute rounds. In the seventh round West forced Johnson to the ropes. In the eighth round, which was the closing one, Johnson was knocked down three times and the decision was given to West, as the police were about to stop the contest.

The event of the evening was the battle between the champion, Dan Creedon, of Australia, and Jim Williams, of Salt Lake City, at 160 pounds for the middle weight championship of the world. The first round was either man's, although once Williams was forced to the ropes. The second round was in favor of Creedon. The third was also in the Australian's favor. The fourth round showed two clear knock downs for Creedon before the men were a moment going. Williams clearly showed himself no match for his opponent, and was repeatedly forced to the ropes and smashed by Creedon again and again. The decision was given to Creedon amid great excitement. The police, as in the first bout, stopped the fight. While there was much dissatisfaction over Eckhart's decision, he had no other course to pursue, Creedon having repeatedly urged him to stop the fight and the club having determined to countenance nothing that tended to a knock out.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Sollie Smith, of Los Angeles, and Tommy White, of Chicago, met in a twenty-five round bout at the Bohemian Sporting Club to-night. After a spirited contest Referee Frank Abraham declared the result a draw, and his decision was loudly applauded. It was a hard and fast battle from start to finish. Smith showed wonderful improvement, and proved himself a game and fast fighter and hard hitter. White proved that he had lost none of the cleverness that had characterized his bout with Geo. Dixon.

MONETARY CONVENTION

Assembled at Indianapolis—Gov. Stanard's Recommendations Meet with Approval.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 12.—The Indianapolis Monetary Convention, called at the request of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and composed of representatives of similar organizations from all parts of the country, assembled in Tomlinson Hall this afternoon. The convention was called to order at 2.35 o'clock by Hugh J. Hanna, chairman of the Executive Committee under whose management the arrangements for the convention were made and who originated the movement culminating in the meeting to-day. For temporary chairman the Executive Committee recommended E. O. Stanard, of St. Louis. Gov. Stanard's recommendations in his speech on taking the chair that the greenbacks should be retired, that national banks should be permitted to issue notes up to the par value of bonds deposited to secure their payment, that paper notes of less than $5 or $10 should be circulated in the interest of a more general use of silver, met the general approval of the delegates.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

Factory of the Columbia Company Destroyed and Several Persons Killed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PITTSBURG, PA., Jan. 12.—At 9.15 o'clock this morning the tank of the Columbia Powder Co., located in a hollow one-half mile from the Ohio river and midway between the boroughs of Shousetown and Shanahin blew up. Five minutes later the storage room, in which was stored a large quantity of explosive material, was also shattered by a terrific explosion. Mr. Stickney, the proprietor of the works, and his two daughters are dead, Mr. P. McClusky fatally injured and Walter Crane very seriously injured. Houses for a considerable distance surrounding were badly shattered by the explosion and not a window remains in the vicinity.

The factory, with the exception of the glycerine magazine, was totally destroyed. The cause of the explosion will probably never be known.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Higher—Decline in Prices of Pork Products.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The bulls derived some benefit from to-day's wheat market, shorts covering enough property to rally prices over a cent from the inside. May wheat opened from 80¼ to 80⅜c, sold between 79¾ and 81⅛c.—closing at 80⅞c.—⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ⅛ to 1c. per bushel higher.

May corn opened at 24⅝c., sold between 24½ and 24⅝c—closing at the outside—⅛ of a cent over yesterday. Cash corn was firm and ⅛c. higher.

Oats were moderately active and fairly steady. May closed ⅛c. higher. Cash oats were firm.

Provisions—Hogs were up a little and, to coincide therewith, products improved. Later, packers sold freely and commission houses also had orders on that side the prospect of heavy arrivals of hogs in the near future prompting the action. May pork closed 10c. lower.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Rosin steady; strained common to good $1 70 @1 72½. Spirits turpentine quiet at 27½ @28c.

SAVANNAH, January 12.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 25⅛c; sales of 616 casks; receipts were 733 casks. Rosin firm, with sales of 4 000 barrels; receipts 6 307 barrels; A, B, C, D, E, F $1 50, G $1 57½, H $1 70, I $1 80, K $1 80, M $1 85, N $1 90, W G $2 05, W W $2 35.

CHARLESTON, January 12.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c asked; no sales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; A, B, C, D, E, F $1 40, G $1 40, H $1 50, I, $1 55, K $1 70, M $1 85, N $1 90, W G $2 10, W W $2 50.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

RUSSELL INAUGURATED

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Inaugural Address—A Careful Presentation of Matters That Will Claim Attention of the Legislature—Opposed to the Lease of the N. C. Railroad—Reception Last Night to the Governor and Party by the Capital Club of Raleigh.

[Special Star Telegrams.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 12.—Governor Russell took the oath of office this evening at 2.50 o'clock. All the other State officers preceded the Governor in taking their oaths. These were administered by Chief Justice Faircloth in the presence of both houses in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Every conceivable spot was occupied, and many stood outside the Capitol, being unable to gain admittance. Mrs. Russell and a few ladies occupied seats on the floor of the hall, but most of the Wilmington party were seated on the right side of the gallery, reserved for them.

Governor Russell arrived at the Capitol just before noon, driving in a carriage from the hotel with escort. A wait of more than two hours was necessitated on account of the slowness of the Legislature canvassing the vote for State officers.

Judge Russell and the State officers entered the hall at 2.45, escorted by Senators Parker and Dixon of Cleveland. Lieut. Gov. Doughton made pleasant reference to Governor Russell in introducing him. There was a rattle of handclaps when the Governor took position on the right of the Speaker's stand. He was handed a beautiful floral piece. Judge Russell read his message from manuscript. He spoke distinctly and slowly. His remarks were often interrupted by the clapping of hands.

GOV. RUSSELL'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

There is a retribution in history. The restoration of the people of North Carolina to their constitutional rights of a free and honest ballot and of popular government should give courage and hope to the disfranchised men of the non-suffrage States. So long as civilization and Christianity endure there is always reasonable hope for the ultimate subjugation of error enthroned; for the redemption of the weak and oppressed; for the overthrow of apparently invincible wrong. If they but wait the hour, there is no human power which can evade the patient watch, the vigil long of the brave men who seek to assail the entrenched battlements of prevailing privilege and lawless power. Through long and weary years free born Americans have suffered and endured for the sake of their convictions civil and political disabilities that were none the less remorseless and cruel because they were not expressed in written law. Men whose careers and characters should elevate their communities have been under the ban of political persecution and denied their constitutional rights while dwelling by the firesides and the graves of their fathers. To-day we give thanks to the God of Nature and of Nations and to His providence which shapes our end, for the glorious fact that North Carolina has declared for freedom of thought, of speech and of action; for toleration and respect for the opinions of all; for liberty, regulated by just and equal laws.

INCREASE THE TAX RATE.

There are many matters of domestic concern which command your thoughtful attention, such as the increase of the tax rate for the common schools and improvements in their management; the establishment of reformatories for youthful criminals; the adoption of a system of vagrant laws which, without cruelty or injustice, shall authorize the arrest and commitment of the homeless young and of the vagabonds and vagrants of the streets and highways; the adoption of a system of apprenticeship by which the neglected young may be taken from degradation and subjected to useful and elevating control; the protection of lawful public meetings against disturbances; the investigation of the conduct of judges charged with drunkenness on the bench; the extension of the Criminal Court districts so as to embrace more counties, and the establishment of an additional criminal district and the rotation of these judges; and the adoption of measures calculated to attract the immigration of desirable persons into the State.

ELECTION LAW OF 1895.

By the election law of 1895 we were rescued from the disgrace, degradation and shame of a debauched ballot and from methods that would have resulted in the permanent failure of free government and would have degraded us to the level of ther lot-ridden democracies of Central and South America, but for the fact that our people rose in revolt against them and their authors, drove the usurpers from power and declared that knavery should be supplanted by honesty. Among the best features of our present election law is that which gives to the judges of our higher courts a supervisory power over election officers and gives summary remedies to compel the execution of the law. Our Supreme Court Judges have liberally construed this law in favor of justice and right and have struck terror among malefactors who hoped to evade it. This jurisdiction ought to be extended so that the Judges should have unquestioned authority to supervise all the election officers and issue proper and summary process to compel a compliance with the law. Much fraud and confusion would be avoided and greater certainty effected and expenses in election contests saved by providing that all ballots should be numbered to correspond with the number of the poll list. This would promote the secrecy of the ballot because it would then be deposited without being looked at and the poll list should be certified, closed and sealed before the counting of the ballots. Provision should be made to prevent the failure of election because of the loss of registration or other books.

LAW AND EQUITY COURTS.

In 1868 our system of civil judicial procedure was revolutionized by the amalgamation of the law and the equity courts. This change, then violently denounced, has stood the test of experience and is now generally admitted to have been a great and lasting reform. Yet much of the fallacies of the old system has been preserved by the new. Not the least among these is the doctrine that equitable remedies must be denied if there be an apparent remedy. Laws should be for the prevention as well as the reparation of wrong. Wrongs should be prohibited and the remedies for their prohibition should be as easy and as universal as possible. No defendant should be heard to say that he should not be enjoined or prohibited from the commission of an unlawful act because he can be held in damages or otherwise compelled to compensate. Actions of an equitable nature should be sustained even though there be another remedy known among the lawyers as the strictly legal. Equitable and legal remedies should be cumulative. Preventive processes should be encouraged and enlarged. The policy of every judicial system should be to prevent the commission of wrong. With the centuries looking down upon us since the law was given "thou shalt" and "thou shalt not," we should have passed the period when a complainant could be told from the judgment seat "you have shown that the defendant is about to wrong you but you must wait until he does and then get compensation."

CONDITION OF THE STATE TREASURY.

The condition of the State Treasury is such as to demand the most severe economy in all departments of the State Government. This is an exigency which should be faced and not evaded. The expenses of the State Government outside of the Penitentiary and the Agricultural Department have increased from about $299 000 in 1880 to $489 000 in 1890 and $627 000 in 1896. This is an increase in expenses of 110 per cent. in ten years and 175 per cent. in sixteen years, while the increase in wealth in the ten years was only 45 per cent. and in the sixteen years only 65 per cent. The property of the State has been and is taxed to about the limit of reasonable endurance. It is not clear that the only remedy is in the reduction of public expenditures. There might be a saving in the abolition of the Agricultural Bureau, but for the fact that it is supported by a fund which cannot be directed into the State Treasury for general purposes without involving grave constitutional questions. By the abolition of the Bureau of Statistics and of the Geological Bureau there can be saved by the State about —— dollars and by close scrutiny of all appropriations in all departments our expenditures may be considerably reduced.

CRIMES CALLED LYNCHING.

When this Legislature adjourns the word should go out to the world that the crimes called lynchings must stop in North Carolina. The way to end it is plain. Remove the excuse for it. It is no justification to say, what is not denied, that in many cases the victims deserve what they get. Barbarian brutes who commit nameless crimes must be killed, and killed quick. But let it be done under the forms of law. Let there be none of the law's delay. Give the Executive the power to call a court instanter; order the judge by telegraph to the county of the crime. Try the criminal; if proper for an appeal, convene the appellate court on shortest possible notice, send down the judgment and instantly perform its mandates. Scarcely a case of mob murder of a guilty culprit has occurred wherein he would not have been convicted by judge and jury. In most cases the lynchings have been attributable to a spirit of lawlessness. The only reasonable excuse that can be offered is in the failure of the delay of the law. Make the law so that there can be no delay and no reasonable apprehension of failure. Provide better remedies for the prosecution of criminals who take the law into their own lawless hands. Authorize their indictment and trial in counties removed from their influence and put them on trial before juries who believe in order and law.

REGULATION OF COMMERCE.

The regulation of State and inter-State commerce by common carriers is among the most important and far-reaching questions of the day. Our industrial system is based upon agriculture and yet this basis of all our development is dependent in this country upon the railroads. Railroad highways are necessities of civilization. North Carolina has derived more material benefit in the last fifteen years from railroad development than from any other one source. In 1880, in nearly half of our counties there was not a railroad. There is to-day a railroad in every one of our ninety six counties except perhaps seven. In no one of these counties would its inhabitants consent to the withdrawal or destruction of their railroad nor would they regard its extinction as otherwise than a confiscation of their property and of their own deflection towards barbarism. These popular highways have been constructed, extended and improved largely with the capital of non-residents. We should not forget that however profitable these investments may have been to non-resident capitalists, we also have been and are their beneficiaries. Their investments in these properties should be protected by our laws and by a public sentiment that frowns upon all attempts to make prejudice against them because they are supposed to be rich. State, municipal and corporate promises made to them for the purpose of obtaining expected benefits to us should be sacredly performed. We will not encourage, sanction or countenance financial repudiation in any form.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Railroads, while their earnings and profits belong to their owners, are the servants of the public, and under our system of government are subject to governmental control. The time is approaching, if it has not arrived, for the adoption of a policy which without wrong to their owners shall look towards the conversion of them into public highways owned and controlled by the nation. While we admit our obligations to those whose enterprise and capital have constructed and bettered them, we must always insist upon a just and strict enforcement of their obligations to the public. Against vigorous opposition we have created a railroad commission. Its benefits are apparent and ought to be admitted by all. To it we are indebted for the regulations and in many cases the reduction of traffic rates and to the excellent service which is given by most of the railroads in our State. Their passenger rates which prevail in our State seem to be not unreasonable. It is questionable whether at this session of our Legislature there should be attempted a policy of rate reduction in this particular. As to freight rates, there are evidences that they are excessive when compared with the enormous decline of the value of the commodities upon which they are levied.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The State has a large, and what ought to be a controlling, interest in the North Carolina Railroad. An attempt has been made to pass from the State its interest in this great property for what is believed to be an inadequate consideration. The lease of ninety-nine years of all the rights, franchises and property, real and personal and mixed, of this railroad company to a foreign or non resident corporation was made without the sanction of the Legislature or of the people of the State. It was made at a time when nobody expected it. It was made within a few months after the adjournment of our General Assembly. It was made without application to the Legislature. It was made without due discussion or submission to the people of the State, all of whom were interested because the railroad is their property. It was made six years before the existing lease expired. It was made substantially by one man and that man the Governor of the State, who acted without the advice of the people or of their representatives. It was made, so far as the people know or believe, without inviting competition among the bidders. It was made under circumstances which indicated intentional secrecy. It was called a lease. It was in reality an attempted sale of this property belonging to taxpayers, without consultation and without their advice or consent. The so-called lessees, the real attempted purchasers of this railroad, are the members and owners of a corporation which belongs to another State. They seek to own and conduct and operate this great highway without asking the consent of the people of the State which built and owns it. When the State undertakes to complain of this transaction in its courts this foreign corporation will deny their jurisdiction and attempt to remove the complaint to the Federal courts. It is within your power, gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, to provide by law that no foreign or non-resident corporation shall hold or operate any railroad within this State by lease, purchase or otherwise, except upon a license to be granted by such court, commission, officer or tribunal as you may designate, and that no such license shall be granted except upon a certificate from the granting power to the effect that due examination has been made and that the control, operation and management of such railroad by a foreign or non-resident corporation is not prejudicial to the interests of the State. And you have the power further to provide for the *revocation* of any such license by the granting power; and you have the further power to say by your law that any or every such license *shall* be revoked as to any non-resident corporation which shall attempt to remove from your courts any case to which it may be a party. It is believed that the lease claimed by this foreign corporation is *ultra vires* and void and that it would be so held upon the merits by our court of last resort. It is submitted that it is your duty to enact such measures as are best calculated to bring up this question for *speedy* determination in your own courts and to prevent its removal to any other jurisdiction.

LEASE SHOULD BE REVOKED.

But whether this ninety-nine year lease be void or valid on the strictly *legal* merits existing at the time of its consummation, it is to be remembered that this foreign corporation obtained and accepted it and claims a right to own and operate this railroad, not by virtue of any North Carolina statute, but under an unwritten rule which is known to lawyers as the comity of States and nations. This unwritten rule, wherever it prevails, is always subject to revocation by the local sovereign. In this case *you* are the sovereign. The State may at any time decline to extend this comity. This so-called lease was taken subject to this sovereign power. The lessees cannot be heard to say that they have acquired vested rights under existing laws and thus put themselves beyond the power of the State and within the protection of that clause of the Federal Constitution which prohibits a State from impairing the obligation of contracts. They took with notice of the sovereign power of revocation residing in the State. Their contention is no more tenable than would be that of a domestic corporation which would say that the State cannot repeal its charter granted under the State Constitution which expressly reserves the right to amend or repeal all charters. This foreign corporation derives its right to operate a railroad within our borders by what is substantially a *license* from the State granted under an unwritten law. Every one of our home railroads derives its powers and franchises under a written license, that is, its charter. As to these, the Legislature may revoke the license by repealing the charter. If it cannot revoke the unwritten license then it has come to this: that foreign corporations may come upon our soil and exercise these great powers and franchises without our consent and thereby obtain important privileges which are denied to our own people.

It is most important that this North Carolina railroad shall not be crippled or its value impaired by permitting any corporation or person to *parallel* it by the construction of any line, or of one mile of railroad which would connect existing lines so as to have a connection through the State competitive to our own. If there be any charter heretofore granted by our State which permits this to be done, it should be promptly repealed.

You are invited to adopt every and all measures within your competency looking towards the recovery of this property for the benefit of the people and the taxpayers of the State.

COMPETING RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

Recently the producers of the State have derived some benefit from an actual competition between two great railroad systems running through our State. Judging the future by the past, we must conclude that this competition so beneficial to us is only temporary and may end in the absorption of one line by the other. Our laws should prohibit the control of any railroad by any road, route or system competitive to it, and especially by any road that runs in the same direction or connects with the same termini. Much good may come from a statute carefully prepared and providing every practicable protection against evasion.

THE EVILS OF LOBBYING.

Among the evils that beset honest legislators is the system of lobbying. Persons and corporations interested in proposed legislation are entitled to be heard before legislative committees in a reasonable way. Indeed, it is not improper that information, argument or suggestion should come to the legislator in any way or from any source, provided there is no concealment as to the interest or motives of those who seek to influence legislative action. But let it be remembered that not unfrequently legislative lobbies swarm with concealed and hired representatives of corporate and other interests who seek to promote or prevent measures in which their concern is purely pecuniary. Those men are frequently trained politicians and lawyers. They represent one side and often the side that is antagonistic to the real welfare of the State. *The people have no lobby.* They who, far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife, keep the noiseless tenor of their way in mine and shop, in field and forest, in furnace and factory; they who tread the thorny paths of endless toil; they who plow their own fields and live on the products of their own lands and labor—these old bearers of burdens, the common people, are never heard except through their selected representatives.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Our present county government law gives expression to the popular will and representation to minorities. Unfortunately the conflicts of national politics in this country extend to the management of local municipalities. Party lines are drawn in the selection of town councils and matters of local concern are ignored in the strife of party men for party rewards. This General Assembly will be called on to deal with the management of towns and cities. There should be no attempt to avoid the necessity of protecting the taxpayers of these municipalities against the danger of misrule by propertyless and ignorant elements. We want no Tammany Hall governments in North Carolina!

IMMIGRATION INVITED.

There is reason to hope the industrious and thrifty people of other States and of Europe may be attracted to us and that the tides of immigration may flow towards a State where men may go and settle and feel secure and free; where they may take their politics with them and vote as they please and have their votes counted as they are cast. In remote mountains, amidst wildernesses and pine barrens there is—

"Heard the tramp of the pioneer
Of Nations yet to be;
The first low wash of waves
Where yet shall roll a human sea."

We have profited much in the way of industrial development by the money of non-residents. We ask for more, and we promise for it as complete security and protection as is or can be given by any State of this Republic. The prejudices and passions engendered by civil conflicts are passing away. North Carolina is the first Southern State to break the lines of political sectionalism. Her people, taken as a whole, are loyal to the Union and the Constitution and as faithful to the flag as any other people within the boundaries of the nation. There is not an anarchist in all her borders. We welcome all men and women of good morals and manners to come within our boundaries and join with us in working towards the splendid destiny of our old commonwealth. We will receive them as friends and brothers, to be treated like ourselves and not as strangers and aliens to be tolerated or patronized. Let us labor to show them a State with a school system like unto those of New England and the Northwest, and a code of just and equal laws so administered as to make life and person and property as secure, and peace and order as prevalent as in the States whose ruling elements point with pride to the institutions, the manners, the achievements, the morality, the religion and the glories of the Puritan.

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS.

May we not do a little more in the way of homes and pensions for the destitute survivors of the civil conflict? North Carolina had her soldiers in both armies. The National Government cares for those who fought for its flag. As we advance in material wealth we should increase our expenditures for the destitute and disabled veterans of the armies of the "storm-cradled nation that fell."

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Among the most important objects of our care is the State University. It is to be regretted that there is among some of the best people of the State a sentiment that does not sustain the existing law which gives an annual appropriation to this institution—a sum which should be increased but for the fact that the condition of the State Treasury may not justify it. If there be anything in the State laws or in the management of the University which gives, with State money, free tuition to persons who are pecuniarily able to pay and thus takes from the denominational colleges students who would voluntarily help to sustain them, then such laws and practices should be abandoned. But if this free tuition is confined to those who cannot pay, where is the harm to the denominational colleges? The limited number of these free students does not add appreciably to the expense of maintaining the University. It is about that much pure gain to meritorious young men without entailing taxation on anybody. Neither does this State and subtract materially from the efficiency of the public schools. If given to them, it would extend them only a day and a fraction of a day each year. In this University we have a plant that represents about five hundred thousand dollars. We cannot afford to throw away this property. The constitution forbids it. The memories, the traditions and the pride of our people revolt at the thought. The shades, shadows and soil of Chapel Hill are sacred in thousands of North Carolina homes. Whatever it may have been under political and social conditions that are rapidly and permanently passing away, it is now an institution that is *popular* in the highest sense of the word. It serves no class. Its benefits and blessings are not confined to any sect, but are open to all. It is no more competitive to the religious and sectarian colleges than are the public schools to the private academies. Complaints from denominational colleges should be heard with the deference due to their authors, who should be made to feel that we rejoice in *their* growing prosperity and power. But the University is a part of the State and must be preserved.

THE SOLID SOUTH BROKEN.

North Carolina has broke the solid South; has come back to the Union in fact as well as in form. We are proud of the great Republic, and love its flag. We are thankful for the decree of the American people that from our National Capital ambassadors to apologize for our domestic policies to foreign monarchs, and emissaries to other lands with orders to pull down our flag shall go no more.

EXTEND THE NATIONAL DOMAIN.

With our Federal Constitution amended so that such territory as we may hereafter acquire shall be excluded from Statehood except by the general concensus of the States, why should we not extend our national domain wherever on this hemisphere the invitation may be? Why seek to check our advance to that world power which is our destiny? Westward the Star of Empire has taken its way; from Persia to Greece; from Greece to Italy, from Italy to Spain; from Spain to England. Its resting place is here between the lakes and gulf and the shores of the two great oceans—the gem of the North Temperate Zone, the land that by its fertility and climate is the best in all the world for the development of the highest human qualities; for the fruition of man's noblest aspirations. With the expiring century looking back upon the errors and the glories of the past let us realize that:

"We are living, we are dwelling,
In a grand and awful time;
In an age on ages telling;
To be living is sublime."

AT THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

After reading the message, which took fifty minutes, Governor Russell went to the Executive office and, with his party, was introduced to Governor Carr and staff. After a pleasant exchange of courtesies, Governor Russell formally took possession of the Executive office. The Governor went from there to the mansion, where an elegant lunch was tendered the party of guests from Wilmington.

Lieutenant Governor-elect Reynolds took the oath in the Senate chamber later.

On motion of Senator Smathers, Lieutenant Governor Doughton was tendered a vote of thanks for his impartial rulings and extended the best wishes of the body by a rising vote.

RECEPTION LAST NIGHT.

The Capital Club, Raleigh's swell social organization, tendered Judge Russell, Mrs. Russell and their party of friends a magnificent reception to-night. All of the smart set in the city were out and the function was a brilliant success. The club rooms were beautifully draped. Lunch was served in the dining and billiard rooms after the reception, which lasted from nine to ten. The german was a feature.

Governor and Mrs. Russell were assisted in receiving by Chief Justice Faircloth, Judge and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Frank Russell, Mrs. A. H. Harriss, B. A. Anderson, Misses Margaret Gibson, Serena Chadbourn and Kate Johnson. Dr. and Mrs. McKee and Col. and Mrs. A. B. Andrews assisted on the part of the club. The reception was largely attended. Governor Russell expressed hearty appreciation of the courtesy of the Raleigh people. The party was delighted.

MARK HANNA.

His Friends Think He is on the Verge of Physical Collapse—The Result of Hard Work.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12.—Mark Hanna is on the verge of a breakdown. He denies that he is suffering from anything but a severe cold, but his friends are worried about him and are constantly advising him to take a rest. It is a fact that only his indomitable will power has carried him through his work during the last week. He had made up his mind to go to Thomasville, Ga., for a rest, and then he changed it and said that he would stick to the field until his work was done.

RHEUMATISM IS A FOE which gives no quarter. It torments its victims day and night. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures the aches and pains of rheumatism.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

BILL TO FIX TERMS OF FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS

Resolution Fixing the Presidential Term at Six Years Discussed—Pacific Railroad Matter in the House—A Personal Affair Between Representatives Johnson and Maguire of California.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, January 12.—After the transaction of some routine morning business, the Senate at 12.15, on motion of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, Republican, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. The doors were reopened at 12.30 and legislative business was resumed. A bill was introduced by Mr. Hill and was referred to the Postoffice Committee, proposing to fix the term of fourth class postmasters at four years, except in the case of appointments to fill vacancies, when they are to be for the unexpired portion of the term. He explained and advocated the measure as one which would start political bookkeeping on correct principles, and which would be fair to all parties. Mr. Hill alluded in passing to the wholesale removal of fourth class postmasters.

The resolutions on which Mr. Proctor spoke yesterday, fixing the Presidential term at six years and prohibiting re-election, were taken up to give an opportunity to Mr. Stewart of Nevada, Populist, to express his views upon them. He favored the prohibition of re-election but he considered the extension of the term to six years most objectionable. He would much prefer to have the term limited to two years. The strain of a four year's election was about all that the country could stand. If the President were elected for two years he would come into power in harmony with the Congress elected at the same time.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Chandler presented a memorial from Henry A. Dupont, claiming to have been elected to a seat in the United States Senate on May 9, 1895, urging the reopening of the question. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The House bill for free homesteads on public lands acquired from Indian tribes was taken up as the unfinished business. It was advocated by Mr. Allen, who declared that the existing "reign of bankruptcy and suicide" was the logical consequence of the financial policy adopted by the Government. It was opposed by Mr Vilas because it would surrender $85 000,000 in money, part of which was due under contracts between the Government and settlers on those public lands, and because it would give rise to claims for the refunding of all the money heretofore received by the Government from settlers on Indian lands. In the course of the discussion there was an amusing interchange of thrusts and parries between Senators Vilas and Allen in relation to which was the real Democratic platform, that adopted at Chicago or that adopted at Indianapolis—Mr. Vilas asserting that the former was against the best interests of the United States and that the latter was founded throughout on Democracy.

The bill went over without action and the Senate, at 5.40 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A member of Congress acknowledging on the floor of the House of Representatives to his brother members and to the galleries that he had been guilty of a violation of the criminal laws and had been indicted for it was the remarkable spectacle presented under the Capitol dome to-day. The circumstances connected with the affair followed in natural sequence the bitter debate last Friday night while the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill was pending. On that day Mr. Johnson, of California, made an attack on Mr. Wm. R Hearst, of the New York *Journal* and the San Francisco *Examiner*. To-day he found in the *Congressional Record* a column of print devoted to personal references to himself, inserted by Mr. Maguire, of California, under leave to print. Rising to make a personal explanation, Mr. Johnson, his voice frequently breaking with passion, criticised Mr. Maguire severely for attacking him in that manner and not on the floor. He admitted that he had been indicted in Syracuse, as charged by Mr. Maguire, but had atoned for his offences. He said that his full record was known to the people of his Congressional district and that they had shown their belief in him by sending him to Congress. Mr. Johnson's remarks were applauded several times. Concerning Mr. Maguire, his colleague called him a "human hyena" and other such terms, and also bitterly denounced Mr. Hearst.

Quite as vigorous was Mr. Maguire's response. He defended Mr. Hearst and himself and did not spare Mr. Johnson. After several roll calls the House disposed of the matter by expunging Mr. Maguire's remarks from the *Record*.

The hope of those members of the House who are anxious to secure some legislation with reference to the Pacific railroads this session was quenched by a decision of Speaker Reed. Yesterday Mr. Powers moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Pacific Railroads but objection was made that this was not in order, as other business had intervened. Speaker Reed asked until to-day to render a decision, and soon after the House met he stated his opinion that the motion of the gentleman from Vermont to recommit the bill was not in order. The motion, he said, could have been made if the House had passed the bill to a third reading or if other business had not interfered. No demonstration followed the announcement.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

WARM WIRELETS.

Secretary Carlisle has abolished the charge of eight cents per package on dutiable merchandise transported in bond from one port in the United States to another.

A Havana dispatch says Leocadio Rodriguez was shot at the Cuban fortress for the crime of rebellion, and Claudio and Perez Mendel and Jose and Perez Garcia will be shot at the same place to-day for the same crime.

The United States dynamite-gun vessel, the Vesuvius, went into commission at League Island navy yard yesterday. Lieutenant Commander John E. Pillsbury, five other officers and the crew of sixty-four men reported for duty.

Near Romero, Fla., yesterday, Henry Myers, a large turpentine operator, was shot and killed by James Strickland, one of the employes. The men quarrelled over wages which Strickland claimed Myers owed him.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Second National Bank, New York city, Mr. Wm. P. St. John, of silver fame, was dropped from the Board of Directors. Mr. St. John's failure to be re-elected, it was said, was due to his pronounced position towards free silver. At the meeting of stockholders of the Mercantile National Bank E. B Connor was elected a director in place of Wm. P. St. John.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here advanced 1-16c. Liverpool advanced 1-16d on the spot, with sales of 12 000 bales. Futures there declined three to three and a half points, but recovered part of the loss, closing firm at a net decline of a half to two points. The port receipts were 30,216 bales. The exports were 10 487 bales. Futures here closed steady at a net advance of seven to nine points, with sales of 129 400 bales.

The trading to-day was dull and in the main of a local character, but the sentiment was bullish and prices scored substantial improvement. The principal factor in the rise was R. T. Wilson & Co.'s estimate of 8 174,416 bales as the total yield of 1896–97. Many had expected a bearish estimate, but there was very little consolation in it for the bears. On the contrary it was decidedly bullish, and as this firm's estimate in the past have always proved to be remarkably close to the actual out-turn, shorts covered, putting up prices, and but for the dullness of the speculation to-day the rise would doubtless have been greater. Liverpool and the South bought, and there was some new buying for local account, while better Fall River advices also contributed to strengthen the tone. The latter were to the effect that sales of print cloths there and in Boston since Saturday amount to fully 250,000 pieces, of which 100,000 were extra spots at 2⅛c. That price is now offered. It is not known whether the break in cotton will affect the demand, but as merchants' stocks are very small and prices extremely low, it would not be surprising if the demand continued, independent of the course of the cotton market.

The grand jury in the Central Criminal Court, London, Eng., returned a true bill against Edward J. Ivory alias Edward Bell, of New York, arrested in Glasgow, September last, on a charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to cause a dynamite explosion.

Treasury balance—Coin, $132,585,174; currency, $47 964 455.

MARINE ETIQUETTE.

An Elaborate System of Salutes For Use as Occasion Requires.

Oscar Klaussman describes in The Chautauquan the elaborate system of salutes the strict observance of which is insisted upon in marine etiquette. The following excerpt gives an idea of its complication:

When a ship enters a strange port, it greets the flag of that country with a salute of 21 guns, which is answered immediately from the shore, usually by the harbor fort or by a special shore battery. When foreign warships lie in the harbor, their national flag also is saluted by the incoming steamer and the salute is returned by the ships lying at anchor. When higher officials chance to be on the other warships in port, they, moreover, receive their salute above described, but the flag of an admiral is saluted by a foreign warship only once in a year.

But marine etiquette is not exhausted at shooting. When a warship enters a harbor, immediately upon its arrival it makes a visit, through its guard or pilot officer, on the other warships already lying in harbor or on the native squadron. During the entire sojourn in the harbor the strictest attention must be paid to marine etiquette. When an admiral's ship lies in the harbor, all the other warships adjust their flags accordingly—that is, at evening, with music, drumbeat and other military honors, they lower their flag after the admiral's ship has first set the example. Likewise in the morning they wait to raise their flags until the admiral's ship has hoisted its flag.

Even in the national hymns which the orchestras of the ships play etiquette rules must be observed. For instance, when a German warship enters a strange harbor where other ships are lying, its music at noon, when, according to the old international custom, all the ship orchestras are assembled on their decks, always begins with the national hymn of one of those states whose ships are present in the harbor. The order in which these national hymns are played depends on the degree and rank of the oldest officer among them.

Modesty.

True modesty is a discerning grace, and only blushes in the proper place, but counterfeit is blind and skulks through fear, where 'tis a shame to be ashamed t'appear; humility, the parent of the first, the last by vanity produced and nurs't.—Cowper.

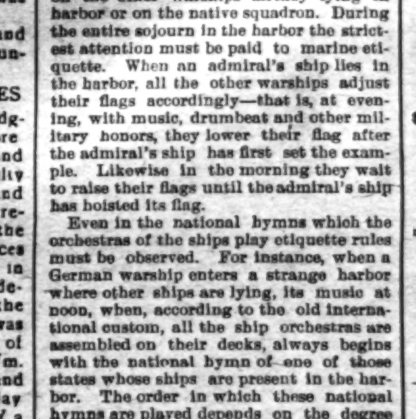
His Mission.

"Briggs is weak financially, isn't he?"

"He hasn't much money, but he gives employment to a great many men."

"Who are they?"

"Other people's bill collectors."—London Tit-Bits.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found, Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

For Rent—From February 1st, five room Cottage No. 105 Ann street. Cistern and water rent free. Thos. F. Bagley, Real Estate, Princess street, Phone 240. jan 13 3t

Agents—Send for circulars and terms of the fastest selling article on earth. Big inducements to live agents. No talking. Sells itself. Write to-day. J. K. Boynton, Raleigh, N. C. jan 13 10t*

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle; Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. oct 17 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilled workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. [illegible]

Coal Prices.

We are Wilmington Agents for the celebrated

Pocahontas Coals,

mined in Virginia, and the popular

Jellico Coals

of Tennessee as mined by the Southern Jellico Coal Co. of Knoxville.

For domestic use we offer these HIGH GRADE COALS as follows:

One Ton $4 50.

Half Ton $2 25.

Quart'r Ton $1 25.

All lumps, free from slack as is practicable for Soft Coal to be delivered.

Our friends and patrons may depend on us to protect their interests at all times.

J. A. SPRINGER & CO.

jan 1 tf

WINDOW SHADES.

Felt Shades, patent spring rollers, complete, 13½c.
Opaque Shades, in linens, gray and green, 25c.
Splendid Fringed Shades, sold elsewhere for 50c, our price 39c.
A 75c Shade with heavy knotted Fringe, only 43c
Best quality Scotch Holland, our price 73c.

CURTAIN POLES.

All colors, complete with Brass Trimmings 25c.
All colors, complete with Wood Trimmings 39c.

MATTINGS.

A splendid Matting 10c yard.
Good seamless Matting 15c yard.
Cotton warp plain with Jap figures only 19c.
Extra heavy 35c Mattings 23½c.
Door Mats 4 c.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Yard wide 25c, pretty patterns in 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4.

RUGS, RUGS.

Rugs at all prices, 45, 69, 85 and 98c.
Moquet Rugs, beautiful styles, $3.00 size $2.69; $5.00 size $4.25.

CARPETS.

Hemp, yard wide 12c, better quality 18c
A splendid Ingrain Carpet just received at [illegible] yard.
50c quality wool Ingrain our price [illegible] yard.
Some splendid values in Brussels, Moquet and Axminster Carpets.

Special cut prices in our

Clothing Department,

Dry Goods Department,

Shoe Department.

Give us a call, it will pay you.
Bell Phone 118. Inter-State Phone 218.

J. H. REHDER & Co.,

617 and 619 North Fourth street.

jan 3 tf

ORINOCO
Tobacco
Guano,
Farmers' Bone
AND
Special Cotton Compound
Are the IDEAL Fertilizers.
5,000 Farmers use them in North Carolina.
Agents Wanted.
Correspondence Solicited.
F. S. Royster Guano Co.
Tarboro, N. C., and Norfolk, Va.

dec 21 tf

FRANK H. STEDMAN,

Real Estate Broker,

DEALER IN

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Loans Negotiated.

Office in STAR Building, first floor.

dec 13 1w

Do Not Be Contented

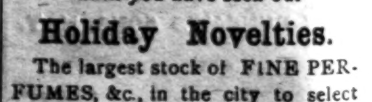
until you have seen our

Holiday Novelties.

The largest stock of FINE PERFUMES, &c., in the city to select from.

JAMES D. NUTT,
dec 22 tf The Druggist.

Office of Sec'y of W., C & A. R. R. Co.



WILMINGTON, N. C., January 4th, 1897.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company have instructed the Treasurer to pay to all holders of record of this date three per cent dividend on the capital stock of that company. Dividend due and payable Monday, January 11th, 1897.

JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer
W. C. & A. R. R. Co.

jan 5 tf

Collector's Notice.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED COLLECTOR of the estate of C. H. Capps, deceased, by the Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said C. H. Capps to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom the said Capps was indebted at the time of his death will present their claims to me before the 5th day of December, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

THOS. J. GORE,
Collector.

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